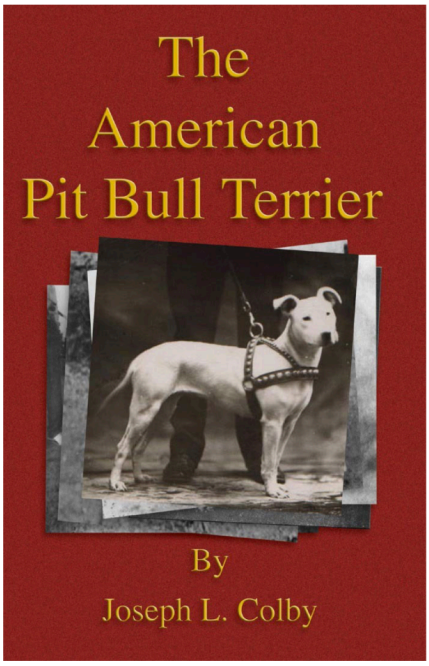

THE
AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER

COLBY'S SACRAMENTO JACK

THE AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER

by

JOSEPH L. COLBY

A complete treatise on the breed covering the entire field. Useful and valuable to all owners of an American Pit Bull Terrier

Published by The News Publishing Co., Sacramento, Calif.

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FOREWORD

For quite some time I have contemplated producing what I believed would be an interesting book on the American Pit Bull Terrier. One that would be complete and useful to anyone interested in this great breed.

Although the books written heretofore have been interesting, none, however, have compiled all the information under one cover about these dogs, nor the knowledge needed by the novice and the future breeders of the American Pit Bull Terriers. With this thought in mind, it has been my intention to make this a book of reference in buying, breeding, and raising dogs. In writing this book, I have avoided congested words so as to make it easily read, and understood by all.

Before closing, I wish to say that I have enjoyed writing and compiling this book, and I want to especially acknowledge my thanks to all those who so gratefully and kindly contributed to make this book possible.

Joseph L. Colby

JOSEPH L. COLBY

Introduction

All my life I have been interested in and associated with American Pit Bull Terriers. Being the son of a well-known fancier, it is no wonder that I have the interest that I have in dogs.

As a boy I spent many leisure hours with them and exercising them. I have always been deeply interested in the advancement of this great breed, and it is with this purpose that I am writing this book.

Most fanciers of today were at one time novices, and had to learn about pit dogs from whatever source they could. I have never felt that I was a novice, because ever since I can remember I have been feeding and caring for pit dogs.

When I graduated from school in 1927, I came to California to live. It was but a short time afterwards that I established a kennel of my own. The knowledge I had of dogs enabled me to profit in the game. I soon interested some of my friends in pit dogs and showed them how many happy hours could be spent with them.

During the years I have lived in California, several men throughout the country have written me and asked why my father or I didn't write a book on dogs. This gave me an idea, and with my knowledge of advertising, copywriting and compiling that I received from an advertising school in Chicago, I believed it would not be a hard task. Of all the books that I have ever read on American Pit Bull Terriers, I felt that there was still room for a book that would be useful, valuable and one that could be referred to in the breeding and raising of dogs.

Before writing this book, I wrote to over twenty prominent breeders, asking them to contribute an article, or pictures, as I had in mind a book that would be "by the fanciers, for the fanciers." A book that would make a history of the prominent dogs and strains of today. Most of them didn't have the time or the ability to bring out the fineness of their dogs in writing.

In writing this book it has not been my intention to cast any reflection on any man or dog, but to write on the subject of the American Pit Bull Terrier in general, the greatest breed on earth.

Origin of the Pit Bull Terrier

The pit bull terrier was made from the Bulldog and the old English White Terrier. It has been said that a cross of the old Spanish Pointer was used, but this has never been confirmed to be authentic. The exact proportion in which each breed was used to produce the Pit Bull Terrier is not known.

During the Nineteenth Century when bull-baiting and dog-fighting were active sports, the bulldog was found to be too slow for pit purposes, hence the need for a dog with more speed and a good strong, punishing jaw.

This new breed met with success and was much superior to the bulldog for fighting in the pit. One of the first strains that was produced was noted for its gameness and fighting ability. One sire and his son were reputed to have won many battles and were undefeated.

After the bill was passed declaring bull-baiting and dogfighting illegal, the Pit Bull Terrier was associated with the smartly attired young man about town, the prizefighters and tavern keepers.

Most of the impromptu combats were staged in cellars of the taverns or at some secluded rendezvous in a small village.

Little change has come about in the appearance of the Pit Bull Terrier. The most noticeable change that has appeared is the head. The present dogs lean more to the terrier type than the bulldog type as was common among the early dogs of the nineteenth century.

The writer has seen strong characteristics crop out from time to time divulging their ancestors. The more common characteristics are bench legs, screw tail, undershot jaw and low station. Yet there has been produced an exact replica of the old English White Terrier, in the hide of a Pit Bull Terrier. Although these characteristics seldom appear, they are more commonly found in dogs that have been inbred.

History of the American Pit Bull Terrier

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dog fighting and bull-baiting were very active sports in England. During the Nineteenth century, England passed a bill making the sports illegal. Soon after this bill was passed the Pit Bull Terrier started to disappear from the public eye, as no one felt as though he wanted to be known as the owner of a battle-scarred pit dog, due to the penalty the law prescribed for any one found guilty of fighting dogs in the pit. A few years later the breed seemed to revive and was given the name of the Staffordshire Terrier, by which the breed is still known today in England. However, when dog fighting was introduced into the United States, the old name of the Pit Bull Terrier stuck with the breed and it is the belief of the author that they will never be known by any name other than the American Pit Bull Terrier.

When the Pit Bull Terrier was introduced into America, he was more commonly found to be owned by prize fighters, saloon keepers and habitues; sporting men and the like. Prom the start the breed earned an unjust reputation due to his fighting ability and the character of the owner. To this day he is still trying to live down an unjust and undeserved reputation.

At about the turn of the Twentieth Century the breed was fast becoming popular and the pit dog found his way into the homes of men from all walks of life. Dog magazines carried ads and illustrations of dogs that had earned a reputation in the pit and through this advertising many dogs were sold and fought for large sums of money.

Much of this popularity was due to the notoriety given Harry Krieger and his dog, "Crib," Cockney Charlie and his dog "Pilot," and Johnnie McDonald's "Grip," more commonly known as the Gas housedog; McGough's "Bob," better known as "Bob, the Pool"; Connor's Bismark, "Rock and Rye," and many other famous dogs with a reputation proven in the pit.

Inasmuch as dog-fighting is an illegal sport, thousands of dollars are wagered each year at the pitside. As long as these dogs are bred, there will be pit contests to prove who owns the better fighting dog.

A few of the many fanciers of the past and present who were active in fighting and producing game pit dogs are: Tom O'Rourke, Hector Connor, Pat McDevitt, Johnnie McDonald, Ted Timoney, John Galvin, J. Edwards, Con Rear-don, Jack Burke, the Farmer Brothers, Con Feely, Mike Redican, Noonan, Semmes, John P. Colby, George Armitage, William Shipley, Jack Wolf and Tom McGough. A few of the present day men that have been successful in producing game pit

dogs are: Pete Donovan, Earl Tudor, Jim Williams, Al Brown, J. M. Corrington, Ham Morris, Joe Corvino, Walter Komosinski, Harry Turner, C. P. Delaney, Charles Smith and Harry Clark.

At the present writing the breed is advancing rapidly in popularity. The author predicts that within a few years there will be such a demand for game pit dogs for sporting purposes, that it will be beyond the production. Due to the fact that this breed has weathered the so-called depression that prevailed, is proof enough that there is a market for them, even though they have a bad reputation in the dog world. Dog fighting in the past two years has increased over fifty per cent as compared with the previous two years. Which proves that the sport still holds a fascination. New faces, new dogs, new breeders gain recognition each year, and the game is on an upward trend that will see no equal.

DONOVAN'S BOXER

Whelped About 37 Years Ago

Bred by John P. Colby. Newburyport, Mass.
Owned by Pete Donovan. Erie, Pa.

American Pit Bull Terrier Standard

APPROVED BY THE UNITED KENNEL CLUB, INC., 1936

HEAD: Medium length, bricklike in shape, skull flat and widest at the ears, with prominent cheeks, free from wrinkles.

MUZZLE: Square, wide and deep, well pronounced jaws, displaying strength. Upper teeth to meet tightly over lower teeth, outside in front.

EARS: Cropped or uncropped, (not important) should set high on head, and free from wrinkles.

EYES: Dark and round; should set far apart low down on skull.

NOSE: Black preferred with wide open nostrils.

NECK: Muscular, slightly arched, tapering from shoulder to head, free from looseness of skin.

SHOULDERS: Strong and muscular with wide sloping shoulder blades.

BACK: Short and strong, slightly sloping from withers to rump. Slightly arched at loins which should be slightly tucked.

CHEST: Deep but not too broad, with wide sprung ribs.

RIBS: Close, well sprung, with deep back ribs.

TAIL: Short in comparison to size, set low and tapering to a fine point, not carried over the back.

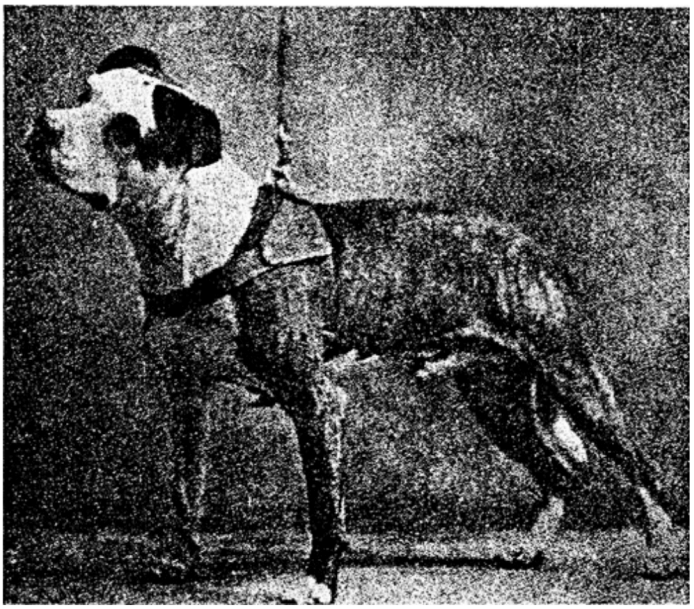
LEGS: Large round boned, with straight upright pasterns reasonably strong. Feet to be of medium size. Gait should be light and springy. No rolling or pacing.

THIGHS: Long with muscles developed. Hocks down and straight.

COAT: Glossy, short and stiff to the touch.

COLOR: Any color or marking permissable.

WEIGHT: Not important. Females preferred from thirty to fifty pounds. Males from thirty-five to sixty pounds.



COLBY'S TIGE

Whelped 1896

Sire, Colby's Paddy; Dam, Colby's Jennie
Pit Weight, 35 Lbs.

Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,
Newburyport, Mass.

Tige was the winner over Dan Rose's Captain in 3 hours 27 minutes, at Hartford, Conn., November 26, 1898. He was a producer of many game dogs, including Bruce Connell's Sandy that beat Reddington's Boxer in 3 hours 30 minutes, at Pittston, Pa., and Leeming's Butte, winner over Jim French's Yellow Dog and Boyd's Malachy.

The American (Pit) Bull Terrier

BY SECRETARY BENNETT

I have been asked by Mr. Joseph L. Colby to submit a short article on this great breed, giving the high-lights of myself and the United Kennel Club, Inc., in connection with them, and I will try and give you the facts as I know them. This article must be condensed as it covers a period of 40 years or more.

I have been familiar with this fine breed since 1890 or before. In 1895 I purchased a fine white and fawn dog from a breeder at Coatsville, Pa., paying $45.00 for him. The breeder sent me the breeding and pedigree of the dog, but they were not a "Recognized" breed at that time and, although at that time I was keenly interested in pedigrees and registration, simply because they were not a recognized breed, that breeding and pedigree was destroyed through the natural course of events upon the death of the dog. I have wished many times that I had kept that pedigree or at least had a U. K. C. record made of it whether they were a "Recognized Breed" or not. I do not remember the breeder's name, the fancier that I bought him from.

He was a beautiful dog and never started a fight, would play with other dogs just like a puppy, but if a dog jumped on him it was just too bad. His weight was about 45 pounds, a real giant at that time. Through his life he had several street fights, always whipping the curs that jumped on him. At one time a local newspaper printed: "A few doses of cold lead would be a good thing for the always fighting bulldog." This was in error and made me think more of the breed than ever, because he absolutely would not fight unless some cur dog came along and started it. Simply because he whipped these curs he got the bad reputation. If the curs had whipped him, then of course it would have been alright.

At that time the only recognized Bull Terrier was the all white, almond-eyed English Bull Terrier; any other color was a cur. Personally, I knew better and that other colors than pure white were the stronger pure bloodline of the two and the most popular dog. A few years later the United Kennel Club registering offices recognized them as a distinct breed and you know the rest. They have increased in popularity each succeeding year and thousands and thousands of them have been bred and registered by some of the most forward and conscientious breeders in North America.

For the success of the breed, the breeders must be given great credit for sticking together, as a divided house can't stand. In the dog game we have the

fools, charlatans and humbugs, as well as in other channels of life, and every now and then one or some of these bob up here and there and try to bust up this great bloodline, but to date they have not succeeded and it is very doubtful now if they ever will. In the past as well as the present and future there has been, is, and will be, many "chislers" who for the sake of a few dollars in registration fees, entry fees, advertising fees, etc., will resort to all kinds of trickery to split up this great breed and such an act will only spell ruin to them and they will travel the path of so many of the other forgotten breeds.

The American Pit Bull Terrier. an All Purpose Dog

The general public is under the impression that this breed is carnivorous, vicious and, fed on a diet of raw meat, would devour a human being. How easily it is to be misled into believing this to be true. I know of no other breed that is as true, loyal, kind, and affectionate as the American Pit Bull Terrier. Yet these traits can be shown with all sincerity on the part of the dog and a few minutes later, set down against another dog, he will fight with the cunning instinct of a wild animal with intent to kill.

As a companion, watchdog, and pal, he is unsurpassed. A dog properly trained and mannered, will perform more duties than any breed I know of. As a companion he is always interested in anything his master does and is willing to serve him at all times. I know of a lady who had owned many different breeds of dogs. In her estimation the most affectionate dog she ever owned was an American Pit Bull Terrier. Her dog would follow her during the day throughout the house, but never too close to be in the way. This dog understood her mistress in a remarkable manner, and could do most everything but talk.

As a watchdog he is unexcelled. This book could be writen five times over on this one subject, in regard to the American Pit Bull Terrier as a watchdog. Only recently the writer sold a dog to a party who had trouble with thieves stealing his chickens and fuel. This party didn't care particularly about the bloodlines or the breed of the dog, just so he was a watchdog that would put a stop to thieves that were carrying chickens and fuel away. The pound had been exhausted of so-called watchdogs, but to no avail. Since purchasing this dog, there have been no chickens or fuel stolen. However, this dog is kind and gentle. Not bent on biting anyone who comes along, but has the instinct to know right from wrong in guarding his master's property.

The question of who has the most intelligence, a cur street dog of unknown ancestry or the pedigreed dog, has been discussed and studied by men interested in this him of research. The answer can easily be found by simply going to a movie when "Our Gang" is playing. One of the most prominent actors is an American Pit Bull Terrier, and has been for the past few years.

This breed has been known to make excellent hunting dogs if properly trained at the right age. This brings to mind a chap who purchased a young dog for his prospective father-in-law as a gift. The gentleman, interested in hunting, took the dog along with him on a hunting trip. He quickly saw the possibility of developing the dog into a hunting dog. With constant training, the dog would

point and freeze or point until ordered to relax. He would run a trail until it was run to earth. He would dig all day if necessary to bring out a rabbit, but on a deer he was at his best. It is not possible, however, to make a hunting dog out of every American Pit Bull Terrier.

As a pet, they are kind to children and will take ample abuse without so much as a whimper. In all the years that I have been associated with these dogs, I can only remember having been bitten once, and it was entirely my fault. As a boy I had a habit of making the rounds of the kennel and petting the dogs. On this occasion I went up to a strange, shy dog and one who had not been raised near children. I put my hand out to pet him and he nipped me in the arm, believing I was going to strike him.

When it is said this breed will stand a lot of abuse from children, it brings to my mind an incident that happened a few years ago, when a child bit the end off a dog's tail and the dog merely took it as a gesture of play and only licked the end of his tail, assuring the child it was quite all right.

In diagnosing this breed as an all purpose dog, he is possessed of strength, is proportionately built and has the character, disposition and courage that it takes to make a dog of this type. Kept on a chain and fed raw meat will not make him vicious. He will be as good-natured and playful as any pampered pet of the canine race.

To anyone interested in owning an all purpose dog, they should select an American Pit Bull Terrier pup. The writer doesn't believe the purchaser would sell the pup six months afterwards, for twice the price he paid.

DONOVAN'S TIGE

Registry No. 26592

Bred and Owned by Pete Donovan, Erie, Pa.

Tige was a winner of two battles and was open to match for two years against any 45-lb. dog in the world for $1,000 aside. He was later sold in Mexico.

Selecting a Puppy

In making your selection of a puppy, it is important to consider the reliability of the breeder. The dog business is like any other, and, therefore, has its peddlers, liars and thieves. It would be to your advantage to visit the breeder when making your selection. By doing this you have a preference of selection, rather than ordering from a distant breeder. In some cases it is impossible to make a personal selection. Usually one prefers to send away to a distant kennel, believing the stock to be better than one that is near his home.

In buying a puppy, you should first determine the sex you want. As a rule females make better pets than the male, and are more affectionate, due to their maternal instinct. They are smarter, more willing to obey and easier to house break. They have to be carefully guarded for about three (3) weeks twice each year, when they become matured. Otherwise they are very clean about themselves and do not annoy the household.

The male makes a more attractive appearance, but cannot be allowed to run loose. He should be kept penned up, or on a long chain. Occasionally his service will be requested for stud and this will enable you to reduce the purchase price of him.

Before making your prospective purchase, be sure that you will receive his pedigree or registration certificate, that the pup is in good health, free from defects and guaranteed as represented.

Selecting the Brood Matron

When purchasing a brood matron, there are many important things to take into consideration. First, it is better to get one that is due in season for the first time which is usually from seven months to a year old. By doing this, you get the full benefit of the breeding life of the bitch. In my experience, I find it does no actual harm to breed a bitch the first time she comes in heat. Some people differ and wait until her second heat. However, this is up to the owner of the bitch.

In buying a brood matron, it costs no more to feed a good one than it does a poor one. If it is possible to acquaint yourself with the bloodlines of your prospective purchase, do so by all means. Select some reliable breeder and one that has earned a reputation for his honest and fair dealings in selling dogs. Usually the quality of a bitch is regulated by the price you can afford to pay. By all means, pay as much as your pocketbook can afford. You will not regret that you own as good as the man you made your purchase from.

The first symptom that a female is in heat is the frequency of her emptying her bowels. Watch her closely from this date. Isolate her at once and keep her well protected from other dogs getting to her. Experience has proven that the best time to breed a bitch is from eight to twelve days after the discharge appears. At this stage the discharge will not appear to be as noticeable.

The period of gestation is sixty-three days from the time of stud service. However, some bitches will whelp two or three days before due. During the period of gestation, she should receive normal exercise and be fed lightly, the first four weeks. Quite often a matron will miss pregnancy if kept too fat or from lack of exercise. The last five weeks, she should be fed twice a day and care should be taken that she doesn't receive any violent exercise. She should be kept quiet at all times. In the event of violent exercise a miscarriage might occur, which could prove fatal to the matron as well as to the litter.

Ten days before whelping, she should be provided with permanent quarters, where she can accustom herself and not become nervous at the time of delivery. After the puppies have arrived, allow no strangers to visit them. It might cause the female to become uneasy and at this stage caution should be used to prevent her from wanting to dispose of her litter.

A bitch with pups should be fed three times a day. Her morning meal should be milk. Her noon meal should be of any solid food, such as she has been accustomed to. The evening meal should consist of boiled beef with cooked vegetables, allowing her to consume the liquid the meal was cooked in. This

should be her diet until the pups are weaned. The weaning of pups is usually from five to seven weeks after birth. After the pups are weaned the bitch should be fed solid food twice a day, until such a time occurs when she has regained her normal living.

In purchasing a brood matron, you should get one that has been bred down from game-tested fighting stock. Be sure she is in good health, sound and free from any faults, also that she is registered or eligible for registration.

Selecting the Stud Dog

Before making your selection of a stud dog you want to consider several things of importance. First, you should make inquiries from leading kennels that have a reputation for fair and honest dealings. When you have found the dog that suits you, be sure he is a registered dog, or eligible for registration, because you will find that the services of your stud dog will be more in demand when it is known he is registered.

In the selection of a dog for stud purposes it is advisable to buy one that is at least one year old and not older than five years. The best years of the dog are within that time. As the dog gets older, he usually loses his vigor and stamina. This is because the breed has to be kept on a chain or in a pen and are not given regular, proper exercise, which is so important for their purpose.

One of the most important things to consider before buying the stud dog is that he is free from faults. Be sure that he is not undershot, cow hocked, benched legged, or has any defects. He should be well proportioned, have an even bite, strong punishing jaw and not too racy in build. Whether the dog is to be used on your own females or offered at stud to the public, it is advisable to get one that conforms with the standard as much as possible.

A stud dog requires a lot of exercise and should not be kept too fat. His diet should be meat, and occasionally he can be fed a dog biscuit or a can of dog food. I have found that if the dog's meal is prepared in different ways he will assume a hearty appetite, which is essential to his good health.

He can be fed raw meat cut into strips three or four times a week. The balance of the week he can have the meat cooked up with fresh vegetables (when in season). Be careful not to add starchy ingredients to the cooked meat, such as potatoes, corn meal, rolled oats, or bread. Too much starch is not good for a dog.

Before closing, on the subject of the stud dog, it might be well to remember to buy, if possible, a dog whose ancestors were noted for their gameness and pit records. Should you ever advertise him at stud to the public, the information makes excellent material to create a desire to use your dog for stud services.

Selecting the Pit Dog

There are no set rules to remember when buying a Pit dog. The Pit dog is one that gains fame and fortune from fifteen months to three and even four years of age. He is a dog that wouldn't even rate a second look at a dog show for beauty, nor would he be given much credit as a trick circus dog. He may not even be a good house dog or watchdog, but whipped into condition and set down in the pit he will make up for any other use for which this breed can be used. He will fight, and if game, will go as long as he has to, and win fame for himself and fortune for his owner. Such is the pit dog.

In buying a pit dog, unless you buy one that has actually been tried, found game and won matches of record, you are taking a chance. Thousands of dollars are spent each year by men who buy what they think is a game pit dog. Game pit dogs are few and far between. When they are available, the price runs high. So, unless he is proven, you take a chance.

The best method in buying a pit dog is to select some reliable breeder who has good stock and has a reputation for breeding his dogs for the pit. There are several fine breeders all over the country, who have game-tested bloodlines, and whose dogs were made famous as pit artists. Contact one of these breeders, explain that you want a game-bred dog, stating the weight and age you want. The best age to get a pit dog is any age up to eighteen months. The chances are that the dog has not been spoiled or ruined in the pit and that the fighting ability of the dog has not been given the acid test. Therefore, you will know just as much as the breeder about the individual fighting qualities of the dog.

In schooling the pit dog, there isn't any one age limit to go by. It is advisable to try the young dog no longer than five minutes for his first time. This should be against a dog that he can handle easily and also smaller. He will have plenty of time to go against a tough opponent later on. The pit dog should be given a five minute tryout every two weeks until he has fifteen minutes accredited to him. Then a month later he should be given a ten-minute tryout. A month from this date, give him ten minutes more. Two months from then give him a fifteen-minute tryout. This is providing your dog is free from any open wounds and fresh scars. If he received any bad cuts, use your own judgment as to when he should be tried again. We will assume that two months later he is ready for another tryout. This time he should be given a ten-day workout. He should be walked and given light mill-work, so that he is not too fat. Try him out for thirty

minutes, using, of course, a dog that he can easily handle. This is to build up his confidence and courage. Up to this period of schooling, the dog should always have had as his opponent a dog he could easily handle, and not any heavier than he is. At the end of each tryout, he should be made to scratch thirty seconds after the handle. If he acts well, he will scratch and want to go back for more, but take him away immediately and do not allow him to see the other dog. Two months from this date, start to condition and train him, just as though you were going to fight him for money. When you have completed this training period, put him on a good tough dog that is equally as heavy as he, if not a few pounds heavier, for twenty minutes. When the time is up, take the other dog out and bring in a fresh dog of the same ability. Let your dog go against the fresh dog for another twenty minutes. At the end of this period, your dog will have had a forty-minute tryout. Scratch him to see how he acts in going across to his opponent. If he acts game and doesn't show any faults, you have made a good investment. After your dog has recovered from this test, he is ready to go against any dog his weight, for as much money as you have to wager.

In purchasing a young pit dog, do not become discouraged because he fails to show the first time or two. It may be that he isn't ready to start on that long route. I owned a bitch that could fight a streak when she was only nine months old. At the age of eleven months she punished a three-year-old bitch (much heavier than she) so bad that the other bitch quit cold in thirteen minutes. I also owned a bitch that refused to fight until she was two and one-half years old. After she got started, she would nearly go crazy at the sight of another dog. One time I had two full belly brothers. One fought twenty minutes against a smaller sister at the age of seven months. The other brother actually would not take hold until he was two years old. After he was properly schooled and trained, he was taking his death fighting at the end of thirty-five minutes in his test for gameness.

A pit dog should never be abused or mistreated. He should never be used for stud during his fighting career as it lessens his stamina, and takes the fire out of him. Give him as much exercise as you possibly can, and do not keep him too fat. Never crop the ears of a fighting dog, as it leaves too much of the inside exposed and can cause considerable damage, should his opponent get hold of it.

Before closing on the subject of a pit dog, remember that the color isn't

essential. Study, if possible, the ancestors of your prospect. See that he is healthy, free from faults and defects, and is guaranteed as represented. By all means, do not let the price interfere, if you want a quality dog and one that has been bred from good bloodlines.

Greatest Pit Dog I Have Ever Owned

BY AL BROWN

I have been asked by my good friend, Joe Colby, to submit a little ''treatise'' on the best Pit Bull I ever owned. That immediately calls to my mind two dogs, namely, my old "Jack Dempsey," U. K. C. 107–700 and "Tacoma Jack," U. K. C. 195–702. Although these two dogs are not alike, it would not be fair to eulogize one and not the other.

Jack Dempsey or "Demp" as he was commonly known, was bred by Dr. W. W. Cleveland. He was by Tudor's "Black Jack" and Dunable's "Fanny". She was a daughter of the Irish dog, Jack Sutton. "Demp's" pit weight was 41–42 pounds. He was a 100 per cent throat fighter and nothing but death could stop him. He was a cautious and brainy fighter and a winner of six pit fights. The first, when he was thirteen months old and the last when he was eight years old. "Demp" was a reproducer of game stock that was severely tried.

"Tacoma Jack," a 51–52 pound pit dog is possessed of strength I have never seen equaled at his weight. He was sired by Smith's "Butcher" and his dam was Gardner's "Queen Vick". Tacoma Jack fought the breast and stomach as well as all the foul holds known to a dog. I sent him over the hour at three big, tough dogs and he can take it as well as dish it out. "Tacoma Jack," is a winner of nine pit fights and no dog ever stayed with him thirty minutes and lived. He is getting along in years and has been retired at stud.

BROWN'S TACOMA JACK

U.K.C. (195–702)

Sire. Smith's Butcher; Dam, Gardner's Queen Vick

Owned by Al Brown, Modesto, Calif.

The Greatest Pit Dog I Ever Owned

BY J. M. CORRINGTON

He was a dog registered as Corrington's "Spike," U.K.C. No. 214–384; color, brindle with white markings. Sire, Barne's "Dyamo"; dam, Jackson's "Silver."

This dog, I believe, was the greatest of pit artists I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. He was of the clever turning type, that fought the head and throat at all times. I did not raise this dog, but traded a good bitch to a man in Alabama for him. He was a 48-pound dog, and in his hands had fought one hour and twenty minutes, with nine scratches to his credit.

While in my hands, I fought him at a dog in the "New Berlin Rodeo Grounds." This dog was owned by a very fine elderly gentleman, Mr. R. L. Breeding, who had gotten this dog in the South somewhere, and had a guarantee that if he lost a fight with him the dog was to cost him nothing. I had seen this dog win a couple of pretty stiff fights, so this man Breeding challenged me to fight my "Spike" dog. I readily agreed, if he would make a top of 48 pounds, we could do business. This he refused to do as he thought his dog would be weakened to make this weight. So, after several days of "rag chewing," I told him I'd fight my "Spike" dog at his dog and he might bring him in at any weight he saw fit, as I truly believed he shouldn't be fought much above the 48-pound top for his own good. So we agreed on this and put up the forfeit, the fight to be 30 days later.

Now at this time Mr. Breeding and a Charles Smith of St. Louis, Mo., were very good friends, and he secured the aid of Smith to help supervise conditioning this dog and later had him handle for him at the pit. It will be remembered that this same Charles Smith had quite a reputation at this time, having won six or seven battles with his dog, "Billy Sunday," and his advice on conditioning was not to be grinned at.

When the time came along for the fight, this "Gene Boy," as he was called, surely looked plenty fit. We set them down at about 8 o'clock P. M., and, believe me, this "Gene" was hard and aggressive from the start up to about 30 minutes. Then my dog began on his throat—would hold until broken loose, then fight him off until he had another chance, and then would repeat the same treatment until the end came— after some 42 minutes.

There were five turns, my dog making them all, and every time he went across a little faster. I believe he could have fought another hour, as he was in extra good condition.

"Spike" was finally killed by a farmer. I was conditioning him for another fight

and had a forfeit up about ten days before the fight. I was out in a 200-acre cornfield, as was my usual way of giving him his morning work, when he slipped away from me and made for this farmer's hog lot, which was about a half mile away. (He could scent a hog a great distance.) When I got there he was dead. The farmer had knocked him in the head with a hedge post. Needless to say, I was plenty peeved, but it was all over with "Spike." I might add, if I had been in possession of a gun, I might be doing time in the Big House now.

The Greatest Pit Dog I Ever Owned

The Greatest Pit Dog I Ever Owned

BY PETE DONOVAN

Having bred, raised and sold thousands of American Pit Bull Terriers for over thirty years, it is rather a hard task to select the one best outstanding dog I ever owned. However, I believe the greatest dog I ever owned was Donovan's Paddy.

About thirty years ago I purchased four bitches from John P. Colby, in Newburyport, Mass. I sent one of these bitches to Charles Craig, Findlay, Ohio, with the understanding that he was to send me a male pup bred from this bitch. Charley did as he agreed, and sent me a male which I named Donovan's Paddy.

When Paddy became fully matured, he was tried and proven game. Although he was of a quiet nature and not bent on looking for trouble, he would have taken his death had he been called upon to do so. He sired many game dogs. including Pilot I, who fought McRee's Jim to a draw for$3,000; Danger, the dog that stopped McCully's Tige; Joe Spot, Shuart's Stub, Trahan's Midnight, Grimm's Duke, Myer's Mike, Straight's Black, and many others.

When Paddy was a little over seven (7) years old, I sold him to a man in Birmingham, Alabama, for a stud dog. Thus went the greatest dog I ever owned, and I am in hopes to own another the equal of old Paddy. But it is doubtful, as dogs like old Paddy are born but once in a lifetime.

By HAM MORRIS

For many years I have been a fancier of pit dogs, game fowl, race horses and fighters, and have felt that there was a champion of all champions. Our subject being dogs, I will describe what, to my mind, was the most complete fighting machine that ever looked through a dog collar.

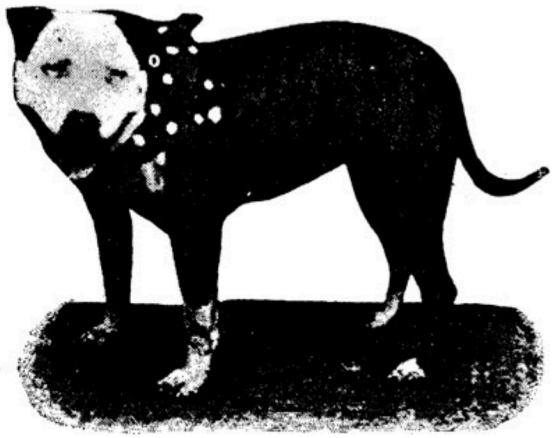
The same was a 29-pound female named "Nervy" that I purchased from John P. Colby, up in Newburyport, Mass., some 10 or 12 years ago. She was a dark mahogany brindle with white head and china blue eyes. She was very close coupled and possessed of strength rarely, if ever, found in a 34 to 35-pound dog, and yet, in condition, would fight as long as the battle would have to go.

Nervy was advertised open to match against any man or combination of men, and while in my hands she defeated Beuther's Crazy Judy in 23 minutes. This battle took place at Louisville, Kentucky, on November 15,1925. Bert Sprague was referee.

On March 10, 1926, I fought her against a dog that was claimed could not be beaten. This was Zabel's Bob. In 1 hour and 19 minutes Nervy won the fight. Ed Rubel was referee.

Aside from the battles she won, she was given a test that one dog in a thousand will stand and live through.

I have purchased dogs from all over the country and have owned many good ones, including Snowball, Man O' War, Dick, Old Lady, Tornado Jack, and others. But in my lifetime I have only seen one that I considered flawless, namely, Nervy. She produced game dogs and I have seen her get go over two hours in the pit and win.



MORRIS' NERVY

CURRY'S MAN-O-WAR

Whelped in 1914

Sire, Colby's Bunch; Dam, Colby's Monkey

Pit Weight, 36 Lbs.

Bred by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Owned by James Curry, Lexington, Ky.

Curry's Man-O-War beat Sprague's Hot Rock in 1 hour 30 minutes. Fought 3 hours 50 minutes to a draw against Armitage's Bob.

MITCHELL'S PROF-SPIKE

Prof-Spike

There isn't any question but what Prof-Spike is one of the greatest and gamest pit dogs of all times. His pit record proves that he has met and defeated some great dogs representing nearly every bloodline in the country.

Mr. George W. Mitchell of Washington, D. C., is very fortunate to own this great dog that heads his kennels. I don't believe that there is a dog in the country today that has a pit record that can be compared with that of Prof-Spike.

PROF-SPIKE'S FIGHT RECORD

Spike lost to H. o. Solman's King in 57 minutes. This dog all but killed him. Mr. Turner picked him up when he was scratching to King. He was reeling, stumbling and crawling to make the scratch.

Fought to a draw against Shank's Rab in 37 minutes. Fought to a draw against George Saddler's Rip, one of the smartest men in this business in one hour and 23 minutes. In this fight there were over 100 scratches. There has never been two gamer dogs matched.

Prof-Spike stopped these dogs in less than one hour.

Thomas' Brown	Dentis' James Junker
Pierce's Jack	Phillip's Black Gold
Matthew's Barker	Henderson's Bugler
Smith's Plunger	Henderson's Red Dog
Grant's Big	Joe Lowes' Flash

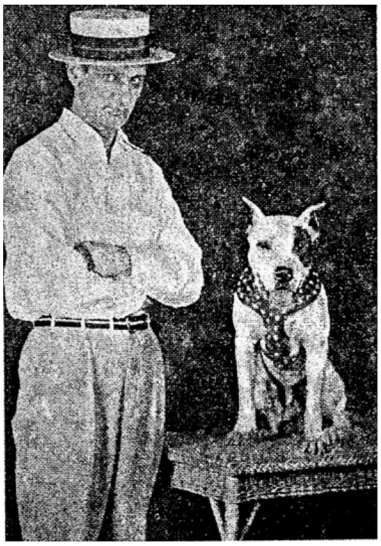
Hydrick's Birmingham Jack Monke's Buck

Dentis' James-Jumbo-the-Killer

Cawley's Dead-Shot

Won two fights in the hands of Ed. Martin, well known dog man of the south.

Stopped two dogs in one afternoon for the same bet.



TERRY BARBER AND HOBO JOE

Barber's Hobo Joe
U.K.C. (225633)

Hobo joe is California's outstanding 41-pound pit dog. He was purchased from Joseph L. Colby by Terry Barber of Sacramento, Calif. Mr. Barber owns several fine real pit dogs and among his favorites is Hobo Joe. Hobo is a winner of some hard-fought battles and his last two fights were official U. K. C. contests. He needs to win one more contest before becoming an official champion of record.

He is a hard biter, good wrestler and game. He is an uncanny pit dog that can give and take plenty of punishment. He is an aggressive steady fighter and always carries the fight to his opponent, whether he is on top or the bottom.

In March, 1936, Mr. Barber matched Hobo Joe against DeWees' "Pr." Calif. Buck U. K. C. No. 38277. This contest lasted 36 minutes. Hobo was declared the winner when DeWees' California Buck refused to scratch. Casey Lawrence conditioned and handled Hobo Joe while Mr. DeWees conditioned and handled his own dog. Sattie Lane was the official referee.

On May 3, 1936, Hobo Joe was matched against Lane's Wild Flag, U. K. C. No. 38130. Hobo won this contest in 19½ minutes. Mr. Lawrence displayed some clever handling in this match by making Hobo turn, which called for Wild Flag to scratch. When the referee ordered Wild Flag to scratch, he refused to do so. Hobo was declared the winner. Two turns were made in this contest and both were done by Hobo. Casey Lawrence conditioned and handled Hobo Joe. Sattie Lane conditioned and handled Lane's Wild Flag. F. E. DeWees was the official referee.

Mr. Barber says that Hobo is possessed with an ideal disposition. He is very quiet and cool at all times. To see him at home, one would never think he was a pit artist, as he likes to sleep most of the time. He has no value as a watch dog but as a pit dog he is unsurpassed.

COLBY'S PINCHER

Whelped December, 1896
Sire, Jack White's Teddy; Dam, Colby's Pansy
Pit Weight, 56 Lbs.
Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,
Newburyport, Mass.

Colby's Pincher

NEWBURYPORT'S FAMOUS FIGHTING DOG

White's teddy was owned by Jack White of Salem, Mass. He was a proven game dog and a winner of some great battles around Boston in the 90's.

Colby's Pansy was owned by John P. Colby and was a game bitch that had beat some of the best dogs of her time. She was a vicious nose fighter with plenty of biting power.

With the lining of Pansy to Teddy it produced a fine litter of pups including two of the greatest and gamest dogs that were ever fought. These two dogs were Colby's Pincher and Colby's Major. A record of Major is described elsewhere in the book.

Colby's Pincher was a white dog with black patches. He weighed 72 pounds on the chain and his best fighting weight was 56 pounds.

Pincher actually stopped or killed over 20 dogs and never met a dog that could stay with him forty minutes. He was a throat and chest fighter that had only one determination in mind and he did it in short order. Any dog that ever fought against Pincher and lived had no value as a stud dog, watchdog or pit dog. His ability to punish was amazing and it is seldom found in the ordinary pit dog.

Pincher became one of the most famous fighting dogs in the world. Fanciers came from all parts of New England to see the great Pincher. Dogmen around Boston scoured the country for a dog that could beat him. They spent a lot of money on fighting dogs to match against Pincher, only to lose their dogs and their money.

The money derived from Pincher's pit record, stud services and sales of dogs and pups sired by him netted his owner over $7,000.00, a record hard to beat by any one man and dog.

A record of nearly 50 pit winnings centers about Pincher, his sire, grand sire, (Cockney Charlie's Pilot) also his sons and grandsons. All were proven game dogs. Pincher sired such dogs as Colby's Malachy, a 35-pound champion of America; Colby's Twister, winner over Parson Jim Moberly's Big Boy; Colby's Bunch, a proven game dog and producer of some of the greatest fighting dogs that ever made history; Colby's Mizery, a great, game, little bitch; Coke's famous Chug, and several others. Pincher was the grand-sire of Harry Clark's Kager, winner over some of the best dogs in the country; Bruce's Battle an outstanding proven game dog; Colby's Dixie, alias Curry's Man-o-War, winner over

Sprague's Hot Rock and fought three hours, fifty minutes to a draw against Armitage's Bob; also Curry's King, winner over the great dog, Captain, in 4 hours 12 minutes; Colby's Jerry, Colby's Nancy, Collagans White head bitch; Hillery's Sal, and many more proven game pit dogs.

Pincher was considered to be the best catch weight dog in the country during his time. Fanciers that owned dogs or pups that were close up in the blood of Pincher valued them highly and received good prices for their pups on this account.

Despite his pit weight he was an easy dog to condition and liked his training very much. He had a likeable disposition and was very good-natured except when he was in the pit. Pincher lived to be quite an old dog, but in his last few years he went blind which rendered him almost helpless. However, he died a natural death and went where all good fighting dogs go.

COLBY'S KAGER

Whelped February 10. 1934

Sire, Colby's Gully; Dam, Colby's Cinderella

Bred and Owned by Joseph L. Colby,

Sacramento, Calif.

Kager is now in the hands of Ham Morris, Louisville, Ky., who is one of

the greatest conditioners and handlers in the game today.

Pr. Exeter Ace

Located 225 miles southeast of California's state capitol, is a small town called Exeter. It lies in a valley rich in fruits and truck gardening. Almost from the main street one can see the rugged snowcapped Sierra Mountains, denoting strength that has withstood the changing of the times.

Here in this town of approximately 5,000 people are about 200 American Pit Bull Terriers. An average of one dog to every 25 people. A record I don't believe can be equalled anywhere. In this town lived Pr. Exeter Ace, U. K. C. No. 34274. He was owned by Casey Lawrence, prominent garage owner, until his death in September, 1935. Ace, as he was commonly called, was whelped on September 20, 1933. He was sired by Pr. El Matador ex-Leverich's Topsy and bred by J. A. Leverich Jr. Ace was an all-white dog with one black spot. His best pit weight was 48 pounds although he had been fought from 43 to 52 pounds.

He was a very quiet, well-mannered dog on the chain, but in the pit he was hell turned inside out. He had won two fights of unofficial record before he was sixteen months old. Later in March, 1935, he was matched against Vanderwyde's "Black Diamond," and won the'contest in fifteen minutes. Ace was conditioned and handled by his owner, Casey Lawrence. Vanderwyde's "Black Diamond" was conditioned and handled by Al. Brown. Sattie Lane was the referee.

On May 26 of the same year he was matched against young Red Buck, U. K. C. 217–389 and lost the fight on a foul in thirty-seven minutes. His handler was accused of pushing him on a handle, when in reality he was being set to his scratch line. Ace had been winning the fight with ease up to this point. He was conditioned and handled by Casey Lawrence. Young Red Buck was conditioned and handled by a Mr. Keller. Sattie Lane was the referee.

In September of the same year, Ace was matched against the old pit general, Pr. Brown's 'Kager," U. K. C. 43520, a winner of some hard-fought battles. Ace won the fight in 52 minutes of the fastest dog-fighting ever witnessed on the coast. At the end of the contest both dogs were entirely exhausted.

Ace was conditioned and handled by Casey Lawrence. Kager was conditioned and handled by Al. Brown. John Martin was the referee.

Ace died shortly after this match and thus ended the career of a great fighting dog. He sired several promising pit prospects that will see action in the future.

COLBY'S MALACHY

Whelped in 1904

Sire. Colby's Pincher; Dam, Colby's Neitz

Pit Weight, 35 Lbs.

Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,

Newburyport, Mass.

Malachy was the winner over Flagg's Buckey in 35 minutes, at Turkey Hill, West Newbury, Mass., on November 2, 1908. Malachy was open to match against any dog in the world in the pit for $500 a side. He was advertised as the 35-lb. champion of America.

COLBY'S BUNCH

Whelped June, 1909

Sire, Colby's Pincher; Dam, Colby's Nell

Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,

Newburyport, Mass.

Colby's Bunch

Colby's bunch was one of the greatest producers of game dogs that ever lived. Bunch was whelped on June 9, 1909 and was sired by Colby's "Pincher" ex-Colby's "Nell." He was a 44-pound dog that had the strength and power of a 50-pound dog. He sired such dogs as Jim Curry's "King," winner in 4 hours and 12 minutes over the great dog, "Captain," at Lexington, Kentucky, April 28, 1918. He sired Jim Curry's "Man-o-War," who fought 3 hours and 50 minutes to a draw against Armitage's "Bob," at Lexington, Kentucky, December 12, 1918. Bunch also sired Armitage's "Kager," later known as Clark's "Tramp." "Tramp" is recognized as the greatest dog ever owned by George Armitage.

Bunch also sired Colby's "Tony," "Jerry," "Nancy," Hil-lery's "Sal," and others that were proven game dogs.

COLBY'S GULLY

U.K.C. 227121

Whelped April 8, 1932

Sire. Colby's Billy; Dam, Colby's Belle

Bred by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Owned by Joseph L. Colby, Sacramento, Calif.

Colby's Gully

Gully was sent to me, by my father, John P. Colby, at the age of 13 months. He was sired by Colby's Billy ex-Colby's Belle. It was my father's intention that I use the dog for stud purposes only, as there wasn't any guesswork about the gameness in the breeding of his ancestors.

I had other ideas about the dog and schooled him for the pit. After putting three big, tough dogs on him, one after the other, I decided that he was capable of going against any dog his weight.

In August, 1933 he stopped Linwood's Jack in 21 minutes. On March 4, 1934 he was matched against Al. Brown's Oregon Jack. This contest created considerable interest and many spectators had gathered to see it. Among the more prominent fanciers were Jack Sullivan of Reno, Nev.; George Armitage of New Kensington, Pa.; and a Dr. Hill of Reno, Nev., of cock-fight fame. John Martin was selected as referee and stake holder. The dogs were weighed, Gully weighing 39% pounds and Oregon Jack, 391/2 pounds. The dogs were washed and taken to their respective corners.

After the fight started, it looked as though Gully would never leave the pit alive. Jack was a hard punishing dog and kept Gully from getting any serious holds, but was punishing Gully severely. In 17 minutes Gully turned, and scratched. From this point the fight was even and Gully had just started to get going and was giving Jack a working over. At the end of 271/2 minutes another turn was made and Jack refused to scratch. Gully was declared the winner.

Three months later, in May Gully stopped Barber's Battling Back in 10 minutes.

In regard to the following contest, there have been many fanciers all over the country who have wanted to know about it. Pew people really know the inside story of the contest and it is not my policy to make excuses when losing a fight. Therefore, I will describe it as it took place.

Early in the year of 1935 I challenged P. A. DeWees for a contest. He was to use a dog known as Tudor's Spider, U. K. C. 216–594, and I was to use Colby's Gully 227–121. The weight was set to 38 pounds top, and a contract drawn up, signed and forfeit placed.

The contest was scheduled to take place near Exeter, Calif., on the afternoon of April 28, 1935. On the eve of the battle four of us, with Gully motored to Exeter, a distance of about 225 miles. Arriving there at 1:30 a. m. We put up at a hotel. This long trip didn't do Gully any good, and we were all pretty tired when

we arrived there. The morning of the battle I gave Gully a light walk so that he could take the kinks out of his muscles.

About noon, the dogs were weighed in at a packing house. The balance of the purse being delivered into the hands of Sattie Lane, the stake holder, prior to weighing the dogs. Spider weighed 35¾ pounds and Gully weighed in at 36¼ pounds.

We all left for the pit, which was located on a ranch underneath three big elm trees. It was an ideal spot for the pit.

Just before washing the dogs I took Gully for a short walk so that he would empty his bowels.

After the dogs were washed and taken to their corners, the referee, John Martin, announced the principle and then the battle was on. They met in the center of the pit, both getting holds. Gully threw Spider and for the first five minutes he had Spider on the floor. Spider got a hold of Gully's right front leg and punished it so bad it was rendered almost useless the balance of the fight. Spider had cut Gully's wrist in the same place that had been damaged in a fight a year previous. After the battle had gone seven minutes, Spider got a nose hold on Gully and held it for four minutes and all but took the nose off. At the fifteen-minute mark, Gully made a turn and scratched to Spider. Spider got Gully by the other front leg and shook it hard, cutting it up. Gully got a neck hold and broke Spider's leg hold.

At the twenty-one-minute mark Gully made another turn. It was now Spider's turn to scratch, which he did. From this point on, Spider was the top dog and never let Gully off the floor. Gully had lost practically all use of his front legs, so was only able to get what holds he could while laying on the floor. I knew that Gully would never make another scratch in the condition he was in if he were called to do so. However, at the end of thirty-five minutes, the dogs were fighting in a neutral corner, when Spider made a turn. This time it was Gully's turn to scratch. We handled and when the referee ordered Gully to scratch, he fell limp between my legs. Spider was declared the winner and became the eighth (8th) official U. K. C. pit champion of record.

After Gully had completely healed up, I set him down against a dog 16 pounds heavier that was sent to me to be conditioned and matched. In forty-one minutes the big dog had enough and refused to go on. In this tryout, Gully had regained his old style again, and it was the intention to rematch him again, but after this he got into a kennel fight with one of his sons which lasted,

according to neighbors, well over two hours. In this kennel fight Gully lost some teeth, which hinders him ever being matched again. He has produced some promising pit dogs, of which three will see action within the next year.

COLBY'S TWISTER

Whelped in 1903

Sire, Colby's Pincher; Dam, Colby's Rhody

Pit Weight, 54 Lbs.

Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,

Newburyport, Mass.

Twister was the winner over Jim Moberly's Big Boy in 42 minutes, at Boxford, Mass., on November 19, 1906.

A. EXCHAVE'S JEFF

Whelped in 1918

Sire. Shepard's Black & Tan Dog; Dam. Colby's

Galtie Bitch

Pit Weight. 42 Lbs.

Bred by John P. Colby. Newburyport. Mass.

Owned by Sr. A. Exchave. Mexico City. Mexico

Mexico's Champion Sordito vs. Exchave's Jeff

Mexico, the land of sunshine, fiestas, bull fights, cock fights, dog fights and the home of that once famous Mexican pit champion, "Sordito."

Sordito was recognized as Mexico's champion and was advertised, open to match for $1,000 or more by Octavio Larriva of Mexico City. He was a white dog with trimmed ears, and was possessed with a good strong punishing jaw, deep chest and a stout heart. He had won matches of record and was rightfully entitled to be called a champion.

During the reign of Sordito as the idol of the pit, his backers were challenged for a contest to take place in Mexico City. Mexican fanciers were curious to know who the man was who owned a dog that would be a capable opponent for Sordito. It seemed that no one dared to challenge the champion because his apparent gameness and fighting ability had at no time been doubtful.

The acceptance of Sordito's backers for a match, to be held in Mexico City created considerable gossip among the fanciers and all were looking forward to the event.

The man who issued the challenge, that he had a dog to match against Sordito was Senor A. Exchave, who was a member of a prominent family in Mexico. He was deeply interested in pit dogs and had promoted many contests. He had recently won a contest with a dog known as Colby's "Jack." This dog at 42 pounds defeated a 47-pound dog known as "Boy" in 45 minutes at Mexico City on April 29, 1920.

The dog Senor Exchave proposed to use against Sordito was a brindle dog called "Jeff," and was purchased from John P. Colby in December, 1921.

Jeff was sired by Shepard's "Black and Tan," who was a son of Colby's "Black Pete" ex-Colby's "Mizery," a daughter of "Pincher." The dam of Jeff was a Colby's "Galtie," bloodline and was bred down from imported Irish stock. Jeff was the type of dog that could wear a heavy chain loose from its moorings in no time and was constantly tugging at it. He was the killer type which is only bred once in a lifetime.

As the day of the battle arrived, spectators could be seen hurrying to the pit side. They gathered from far and near, traveling by any mode of transportation available. Interest in this battle ran high and approximately 300 people had gathered to witness the inevitable downfall of the challenger, "Jeff."

The pit was constructed of adobe brick and was circular in shape. It was built especially large to accommodate all the spectators. While the dogs were being

weighed and instructions were given the handlers relative to the rules, movie cameras clicked constantly, shooting scenes of the crowd and principles.

When the dogs were taken to their respective places and let go, one of the greatest battles in the history of dog-fighting had begun. Both dogs had been cleverly conditioned and were in excellent shape. They were being handled by experts who were second to none. As they were released they both rushed at each other and met in the middle of the pit. Sordito secured the first hold and for a few minutes he took advantage of it and gave Jeff much punishment. Jeff broke the hold and in doing so, secured a nose hold, but the skill and cunning that Sordito was noted for proved too much for Jeff and the hold was broken. As the battle went on, Sordito took the lead and was outclassing Jeff. He threw Jeff several times with damaging results, but Jeff, courageously and gamely took the fight to Sordito. As the battle drew to the hour mark, Sordito had lost a little of his spirit and from that point on Jeff completely out-classed Sordito, both in biting power and skill. He out-fought Sordito and at the end of one hour and thirty minutes, Sordito showed a fault and refused to go on. Jeff was declared the winner and heralded as the new champion of his class. It was a popular decision and victory.

Moving pictures of this battle were shown on the screen in all parts of Mexico and the battle itself was discussed for many months afterwards.

Miller's Buddy vs. Breeding's Tom

BY J. M CORRINGTON, REFEREE

Breeding's tom was a dog that Chas. Smith of St. Louis had tried and marked "no good." He presented the dog to Robert Breeding of New Berlin, 111., and told him that there was some billygoat in him.

Mr. Breeding fussed around with the dog for over a year. He had schooled and tried him out and came to the conclusion that Tom was a fighting dog. To prove this to his friends he challenged Mr. Miller of East St. Louis to fight his Buddy dog and the match was accepted, to be held at Stapletoms Rode in April, 1935.

Buddy was a winner of some hard-fought battles, a few having gone over an hour. Miller and the gashouse gang (St. Louis boys) believed that Buddy had the fight in the bag before it started. With this in mind they brought along plenty of money to put on Buddy.

As the time drew near to pit the dogs, there was quite a bit of wrangling over a referee. I was finally selected to officiate in that capacity. The backers of Buddy would take any bet for any amount that Buddy would win.

The dogs were set down and at the end of 1 hour and 30 minutes the St. Louis boys were ready for a draw and it was plain to see that Buddy was on his way, if he wasn't removed from the pit. Of course, it wasn't my place to advise but incidentally my son was acting as timekeeper, and I told him to tell Mr. Miller that it would show good sportsmanship to pick his dog up and not let him stay in the pit to die, for the sake of the game. Mr. Miller did this at the end of 1 hour and 48 minutes. There was not a turn made by either dog during the entire battle.

Now after winning this match, Tom was still a cur in the mind of Chas. Smith and contended the dog would not scratch, so they brought out another dog, and Mr. Breeding consented to try Tom to see if he would scratch and believe me, he shot across to the other dog with no hesitation.

After witnessing this, Mr. Smith was a sick man, because he had branded this dog as a rank cur and gave him away.

The backers of Buddy departed, somewhat wiser but with less money.

Breeding's Tom was handled by a Mr. B. Beers and Buddy was handled by Mr. Kyle.

LEEMING'S BUTTE

Whelped in 1901

Sire, Colby's Tige; Dam, Colby's Thistle

Pit Weight, 35 Lbs.

Bred by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Owned by Harry Leeming

Butte was the winner over Jim French's Yellow Dog, in 35 minutes, at Rowley, Mass., November 22, 1902. He stopped Boyd's Malachy of Boston in 35 minutes, at Plum Island, Mass., October 12, 1904.

COLBY'S SPRING

Whelped in 1894

Sire, Racine's Sam; Dam, Racine's Bess

Pit Weight. 22 Lbs.

Owned by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

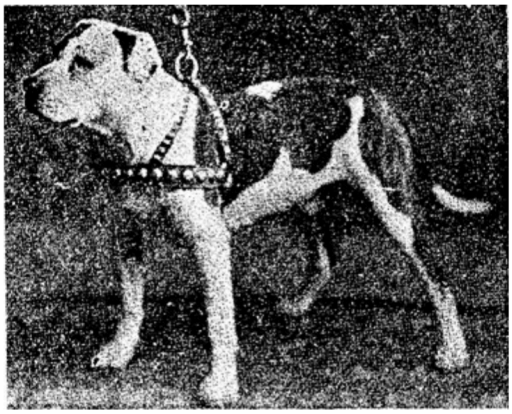
Spring was the winner over Jim Gilligen's Crib in 3 hours 15 minutes, at Boxford, Mass., April 19, 1897.

FERNANDO TAGLE'S TWISTER

Bred by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Owned by Fernando Tagle, Cordoba, Mexico

Twister was an undefeated pit winner and the 50–52 pound pit champion of Mexico about 12 years ago.



WEBSTER'S JOKER

Whelped in 1914

Sire, Colby's Bunch; Dam, Colby's Rhody

Pit Weight, 43 Lbs.

Bred by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Owned by W. J. Webster, Jr., Columbia. Tenn.

Joker was the winner over Con Feeley's great dog, Al, of Chicago, 111., in 51 minutes, at Nashville, Tenn., April 29, 1917.

COLBY'S MAJOR

Whelped December, 1896

Sire, White's Teddy; Dam, Colby's Pansy

Pit Weight, 36 Lbs.

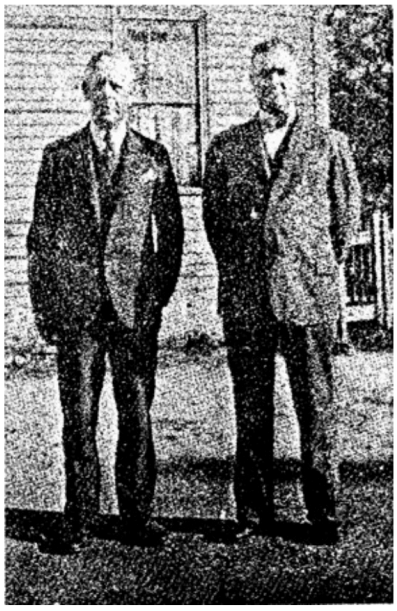
Bred and Owned by John P. Colby,

Newburyport, Mass.

Major was the winner over Barney Fagan's Joe of Providence, R. I., in 2 hours and 15 minutes, at Plaistow, N. H., October 22, 1899.

PETE DONOVAN AND PILOT, 2ND

Pete Donovan has been a breeder of American Pit Bull Terriers for nearly forty years. Pete has one of the largest kennels in the country and has a reputation of sending out more winners than any man in the country. Aside from raising dogs, Pete has been connected with the Fire Department of Erie, Pa., for quite some time, and has been very active along the line of fire prevention in his community.



W. H. D. VOSE AND JOHN P. COTEY

W. H. D. Vose and John P. Colby

We are indebted to J. C. Waller, Jr., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for this fine picture of W. H. D. Vose and John P. Colby, taken a year ago. Mr. Vose and Mr. Colby have been close friends for over a quarter of a century.

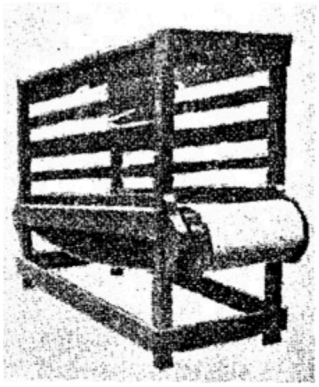
Mr. Vose who resides at Lawrence, Mass., has enjoyed a successful career in local politics. His interest in dogs, however, has never lessened in any of the heated campaigns he was in. He has several fine dogs and can boast of as good as there is in their breeding. He has always been a critic on gameness and has spared no expense in owning the best. Mr. Colby has been one of the most successful breeders since the pit dog was hailed into this country. He has bred, raised and sold several thousand dogs during the 47 years that he has operated a kennel. He claims to have sold more game dogs than any one man in America.

This record is one to be proud of and apparently has no equal. Mr. Colby has shipped dogs to all parts of the world and has found a good market for them in Mexico, where dog fighting is a prominent sport.

Besides raising dogs, he has developed a strain of dead game fowl and raises hundreds of them each year. He has a ready market for all surplus stock. He also makes and sells a conditioning machine, or treadmill, which is illustrated and described elsewhere in the book.

Both Mr. and Mrs. John P. Colby are active and enjoying good health. They have raised a family of seven children. Five sons and two daughters. Only two of the sons being interested in dogs.

The Treadmill or Conditioning Machine



Illustrated is a treadmill or conditioning machine, used to condition dogs for a pit contest or to exercise any breed of dog. This particular type is made and sold by John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Colby has distributed them for years and sells them to fanciers for all breeds. They are ideal to use and are particularly adapted for use in large cities, where it is sometimes inconvenient to give a dog proper exercise. They are essential to properly train a dog for pit purposes, because they build up muscle, stamina and develop the wind.

All dogs require a certain amount of exercise to assure good health, a hearty appetite and long life. The treadmill is a remedy for the situation and dogs attain a liking to work on them.

This particular treadmill operates easily and noiselessly. It is constructed of wood and the floor is carpeted to protect the pads of the feet. They are handsomely finished and last indefinitely.

Gameness and the Pit Dog

I have often been asked the question, "Why aren't the pit dogs of today as game as those of years ago?" The answer is very simple. Because most of the present day dog-men who breed and fight dogs, do not give them a hard test to prove the gameness of the dog. Most of the present day dogs are bred too loosely and if a man does have a proven game dog or bitch, he doesn't retain the blood for many generations, because he breeds out, therefore losing the gameness.

When breeding for gameness, and you have proven game dogs, it is best to breed, sire to daughter and dam to son. By doing this you will retain the gameness of the dog.

It may be true that after a few years of inbreeding the dog loses a little of his biting power and stamina, but it is better to have a dog that can scratch and win, rather than a hard biting dog that will fight himself off his feet in thirty minutes. This type of dog will fight just long enough for you to lose your money. Whereas, an inbred game dog will take all the punishment the other dog can give him and will get thrown all over the pit, but will scratch every time he is called upon to do so.

Referring back to the original ancestors of the pit dog, namely, the bulldog, and White English Terrier, they were given tests to prove their gameness. During the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, when bull-baiting and rat killing matches were flourishing sports, these dogs were given their chance to prove game while in battle. For instance, during a bull-baiting contest, the feet of the bulldog were chopped off to show its gameness. This was done for the benefit of the spectators, and to put higher value on the price of the pups of this dog. A bulldog that would quit after its feet were chopped off was disposed of and not used for breeding purposes.

In days gone by when pit contests lasted from one to three hours, the dogs were bred for gameness, tested for gameness, and properly conditioned, would take their death in the pit. Breeders in those days were cranks on gameness and any dog not game was not used for breeding.

A very small percentage of the dogs bred, raised and fought today are game as compared with the fighting dog of twenty or thirty years ago. You cannot get game dogs unless their ancestors were game, for as the old saying is, "A chain is only as strong as its weakest link." It is possible to get a good lighter and one that will win a lot of battles, but this same good fighting dog will not produce dogs that will be game under pressure.

One of the gamest dogs that ever crossed a pit, roamed the streets until he was three years old and until that time never had a fight. This dog fought in the hands of three different prominent dogmen and never lost a fight. He proved himself game and beat the best dogs in the country at that time.

Another example of a game dog is one that the dog was old, weak and ready to die. His collar and chain were unattached so that he might die. As soon as the old dog knew he was loose he crawled over to a young promising pit prospect and it took twenty minutes to separate them.

I also know of a dog that won a contest lasting over one hour, apparently showing gameness. A few weeks later this same dog quite cold in seven minutes against a dog a few pounds heavier. In the contest lasting over one hour, this dog had the upper hand all the way, but put against a heavier dog the gameness wasn't there. Gameness must be bred in them and not put into them.

Preparing the Pit Dog for Battle

About one week before you start putting your dog in condition for his battle, give him a complete examination. Be sure he is in one hundred per cent good health and free from all ailments. Give him a good bath, using any strong flea soap, kill all the fleas, as a dog should never be irritated by fleas while in training. See that his nails are clipped short, but not too close. Disinfect his quarters, change his bedding, clean straw being preferred. He should be kept quiet at all times while not being worked on.

During this week he should be given cold boiled water to drink and this shoud be continued right up to the time of the battle. Boiled water is non-fattening and will not upset the bowels. The dog should be fed one and one-half pounds of raw beef a day, three-quarters of a pound in the morning and three-quarters of a pound at night. Regulate your feeding times now so that when the dog goes in training he will be fed at the same hour, morning and evening. Be sure that the dog is fed thirty minutes after his daily workouts.

When the dog starts in training, always time him by the watch, as this is very important, so you can see how long he works and just how he is advancing with his work.

Now that you have given your dog a week of boiled water and raw lean beef, he is ready to go to work. Observe and study the method carefully from day to day.

Conditioning the Pit Dog

Before starting to condition the dog for a contest there are some points that must be remembered and carried out. First, you have to make up your mind to train the dog faithfully and accurately. This must be done with the intention that you are going to put your dog in as good a shape as possible. Be sure to use your watch at all times so as to avoid guesswork. Make a facsimile of the conditioning chart shown elsewhere in the book and mark it after each workout. This is necessary so you can see how he progresses from day to day.

If you use this method as it is given and abide by it, your dog will be in excellent condition. It is a good idea to examine the pads of the dog's feet each day so as to see if they are getting sore. If they are, go to a drug store and buy a package of White Oak Bark. Boil it in a quart of water ten minutes, strain it and put the tea in a jar. Dip the dog's feet in the jar and let each foot soak for three minutes. Do not dry the feet, but allow the solution to dry and soak in.

During the training period, be sure to let your dog drink all the boiled water he wants, except when returning from his walks or after his mill work. He should be kept quiet while in training and excluded from the public. Straw is ideal bedding and should be changed every other day.

This method calls for twenty-six days of actual training and the dog fought on the twenty-seventh day. A dog trained longer than this period is liable to go stale and train off.

First day A. M. Walk the dog four miles. On returning rub him down. Put him on the treadmill and run him five minutes by the watch. Take him off and swab his mouth out with a wet sponge, using cooled boiled water. Hand rub him, always rubbing with the ply of the muscles. Do this for ten minutes. Now weigh the dog and put him in his quarters. Thirty minutes later feed him one-half can of salmon, mixing in it one tablespoonful of calcined of magnesia. This is a purgative to clean his bowels out.

First day, P. M. Duplicate the workout given in the morning except that the dog should be fed one-half pound of boiled lean beef, cut into strips, mixed with two slices of dry toast. This should be given right in the beef broth. The beef is cut into strips so the dog won't gulp it down as he would if it were in chunks.

Second day, A. M. Duplicate the first morning in every detail.

Second day, P. M. The same as the first evening.

Third day, A. M. Walk the dog four miles. Hand rub him and put him on the

treadmill. Increase the millwork to seven minutes. Swab his mouth out according to previous instructions. Hand rub him ten minutes. Thirty minutes later, feed him three-quarters to one pound of lean cooked beef prepared the same as the first day. This will be his diet for the first fifteen days.

Third day, P. M. The same as the morning schedule.

Fourth day, A. M. Duplicate the schedule of the previous day except to increase the millwork to nine minutes.

Fourth day, P. M. The same as the morning.

Fifth day, A. M. The same schedule as the previous day.

Fifth day, P. M. Duplicate the morning schedule.

Sixth day, A. M. Duplicate the schedule of the previous day except to increase the millwork to eleven minutes.

Sixth day, P. M. Follow the morning schedule.

Seventh day, A. M. The only change is to increase the millwork to thirteen minutes.

Seventh day, P. M. Follow the morning schedule.

Eighth day, A. M. The same as the previous day.

Eighth day, P. M. Follow the morning schedule.

Ninth day, A. M. Increase the dog's millwork to fifteen minutes. There are no other changes to be made.

Ninth day, P. M. The same as the morning schedule.

Tenth day, A. M. The same schedule used the previous day.

Tenth day, P. M. Duplicate the morning schedule.

Eleventh day, A. M. At this point your dog should be able to run the treadmill at each interval without showing much exertion. Beginning with the eleventh day and straight through the fifteenth day the dog should continue to run the treadmill fifteen minutes in the morning and in the evening. No changes are to be made during this period.

Sixteenth day, A. M. At this period your dog should be at or within a pound of his weight. The schedule changes now so increase the dog's walk to five miles. On returning, hand rub him gently. Put him on the treadmill and run him twenty minutes. Take him off and swab his mouth out with cooled boiled water. Hand rub him ten minutes, always with the ply of the muscles. Then walk him one-eighth mile and put him in his quarters. Thirty minutes later, feed him one and one-half to two pounds of rump steak that has been cut up in strips and broiled (be sure it is broiled). Mix two slices of dry toast with the steak.

Sixteenth day, P. M. Duplicate the morning schedule.

Seventeenth day through the twentieth day, should be exactly the same as the sixteenth day, with but one exception. If your dog is gaining weight increase the walks to six miles at each period. If he doesn't gain weight, it isn't necessary to increase the mileage. Do not cut his feed down.

Twenty-first day, A. M. The only change to be made is to increase the mill-work to twenty-five minutes.

Twenty-first day, P. M. The same as the morning schedule.

Twenty-second day, A. M. Duplicate the schedule of the previous day.

Twenty-second day, P. M. The same as the morning.

Twenty-third day, A. M. The same as the previous day.

Twenty-third day, P. M. No change in schedule.

Twenty-fourth day, A. M. The same as the previous day.

Twenty-fourth day, P. M. No change in schedule.

Twenty-fifth day, A. M. No change in schedule.

Twenty-fifth day, P. M. The same as the morning schedule.

Twenty-sixth day, A. M. This is the last day of training and only a light schedule is prepared for today. Walk the dog his usual five miles. Follow [7] this with a light hand rub. Put the dog on the treadmill for only fifteen minutes. Take him off and hand rub him gently for five minutes. Walk him one-eighth mile and then put him in his usual quarters. Thirty minutes later, give him his feed of broiled lean stripped beef with dry toast.

Twenty-sixth day, P. M. If the contest is to be held the following morning, eliminate all work and feed him ten hours before the time of the contest. If the contest is not to be held until the following evening, then you should walk him three miles. On returning put him in his quarters and eliminate the hand rub. Thirty minutes later feed him.

Twenty-seventh day. If the contest is held in the morning, walk the dog one-quarter of a mile, two hours before the battle. Upon returning give him a half cup of cold weak tea. If the contest is held in the evening, he should be walked one-half mile in the morning and then fed thirty minutes later. This should be done ten hours before the battle. Two hours before the battle, give him a half cup of cold weak tea. The purpose of giving the tea is to eliminate thirst and fever.

Just prior to washing and weighing the dogs. Take your dog for a walk, so he can empty his bowels.

If you have followed this method, your dog will be in condition second to none, and will be fit to fight as long as he has to.

General Care of the Dog After a Battle

As soon as the battle is over, sponge your dog's mouth out with cold weak tea. Then wrap him up a woolen blanket. Take him inside as soon as possible, where he will be free from drafts and will avoid catching cold. Thirty minutes later give him a bath in warm water. Pour a fairly strong solution of Hexol into the bath water. Then wipe him dry with soft towels. After the dog is wiped dry, hand rub him lightly and avoid rubbing over cuts. Then take an eye dropper and inject into every cut a solution consisting of one-third glycerin and two-thirds tincture of metaphen. After you have done this, take the dog to the nearest veterinary and have him give the dog a shot of any heart stimulant. This is done to stimulate the heart action and to prevent the dog from dying. You may then give your dog a feed of warm bread and milk and all the water he wants to drink. After this feed the dog twice a day and give him cooked meat with vegetables until he has entirely recovered.

(Note. Hexol and tincture of metaphen are used by vet-erinaries for surgical operations. You may obtain them from most any veterinary or drug store.)

Helpful Suggestions in Fighting Dogs

I.

When matching dogs, it is always a good policy to show dogs when agreeing on the stipulated pit weight. In doing this, show your dog fairly thin, as he will look much smaller than he really is. By doing this you will be able to get the pit weight lower than if your dog was fat and looked larger.

II.

In matching dogs it is to your advantage to have the match fought as near your city as possible. By doing this your dog will not be affected by a change of climate, or be disturbed while being transported to the battle grounds.

III.

When tossing for the washing of dogs, and should you win, wash the opposite dog first and be sure to wipe him dry. This is done so your dog will not become nauseated by mouthing a damp or wet dog when the battle begins.

IV.

If the opposite parties wash your dog, be sure to have a friend of yours witness the washing and drying. Be sure that he never takes his eye off your dog until the battle has begun. If you use this precaution, there is little chance that your dog will be doped.

V.

After the battle has begun, always try to get the first turn, so that as the battle goes on, the opposite dog will have the last turn to make.

VI.

When it is your dog's turn to scratch, never sponge his mouth out, but always keep his mind on the other dog. Fan him good and spread his front legs apart so he can breath easily.

VII.

When it is the other dog's turn to scratch, cover your dog as much as the rules will allow, and don't let go of him until the other dog has mouthed him.

VIII.

Spectators at a contest, sometimes become excited or erratic, and offer their views on handling. By all means, pay no attention to them. Don't argue with them during the battle. Always abide by the decisions the referee makes. If it doesn't suit you, argue it after the battle is over. Never lose your head and if you lose the battle, put your dog into the hands of one of your friends that was in your corner. Then shake hands with the winning handler and congratulate him.

If you had won you would have appreciated the same from him. Win or lose, always be a good sport. It will help you in the dog game.

The United Kennel Club Registering Offices and the Bull Terrier Fraternity

RULES GOVERNING RECOGNIZED PIT CONTESTS

Whereas, It is the aim of the United Kennel Club Registering Officer, Its Members, and the Pit Bull Terrier Fraterity, to place "Pit Contests" upon a recognized plane of excellence and promote more and better contests, the following rules have been adopted by the Fraternity and the United Kennel Club Registering Offices:

One—Pit contests to be recognized must employ a U. K. C. licensed referee.

Two—The principals may select any licensed U. K. C. referee in good standing.

Three—The principals may select any fancier for the official timekeeper, but such selection must meet with the approval of the referee.

Four—A licensed referee shall not preside over any "Pit Contest" where one or both of the combat dogs are non-U. K. C. registered "cur" bloodlines.

Five—The combat dogs must be U. K. C. registered in their rightful owners' names and the referee shall make sure of this and be in possession of their Registration Certificates during the contest.

Six—The referee shall deliver to the United Kennel Club Registering Offices a full and complete report of the contest within five (5) days after the contest.

Seven—Any dog winning three (3) moneyed contests held under these rules and presided over by a U. K. C. licensed referee, shall have the degree of Champion conferred upon him by the United Kennel Club Registering Offices and the Pit Bull Terrier Fraternity.

Eight—It shall be the duty of the official timekeeper to keep a correct record of the time consumed in the contest, by scratch, and the number of scratches, etc., and he shall deliver the original time sheet (or a duplicate) to the referee immediately after the contest to be sent to the United Kennel Club Registering Offices for record. It shall also be the duty of the official timekeeper to call to the referee before the scratch twenty-five (25) seconds "Get Ready," and thirty (30) seconds "Let Go," and the referee shall act accordingly.

Nine—The full amount of the contest money shall be in the hands of the final stakeholder before the referee orders the dogs weighed. The referee shall order the dogs weighed one (1) hour before the contest and they shall be weighed in the presence of the referee and the final stakeholder and either dog exceeding the weight specified in the agreement shall forfeit then and there to

his opponent all money posted.

Ten—After weighing the dogs the referee shall toss a coin for the principals and the principal winning the toss shall have his choice of having his dog washed (first or last) also his choice of corner in the "pit."

Eleven.—Each principal shall furnish a sponge and two towels for washing and drying his opponent's dog. Both dogs shall be washed in the center of the "pit" with warm water and washing soda. Fifteen (15) minutes shall be allowed each principal to washing opponent's dog. The time between washing each dog shall not exceed five (5) minutes and the washing of both dogs thirty-five (35) minutes.

Twelve—After washing and drying, each dog shall be placed in the hands of a watchful fancier in the corner of the "pit" selected or assigned to him and kept there until the principals are given the word "let go" by his opponents dog at the start and thereafter shall handle his own dog.

Thirteen.—There shall be only one container of water in the "pit" for sponging dogs between a "pick up" and a "scratch" and each principal shall furnish a sponge and two towels for sponging and drying his dog. The referee shall examine the sponges and water and have full charge of them at all times.

Fourteen.—It shall be a fair "scratch in turn" contest. Thirty (30) seconds shall be allowed between every "pick up" and "scratch", twenty-five (25) seconds for sponging, drying and fanning, and five (5) seconds to get ready.

Fifteen.—To establish a fair "turn" which will entitle either principal to a "pick-up." Both dogs must be free from holds and the dog which is accused of "turning" must have "turned" his head and shoulders from his opponent. Either principal upon noticing this action may appeal to the referee and claim the "turn" and if the claim be just and fair the referee shall immediately call a "pick up" and notify the other principal it is his turn to scratch.

Sixteen.—At twenty-five (25) seconds the referee shall call "get ready" and at thirty (30) seconds he shall call "let go" and the principal of the dog to scratch shall take his hands off his dog fair inside his "scratch line" and to be a fair "scratch" his dog must go across the "pit" inside his opponent's "scratch line" and mouth his opponent. Should the dog making the scratch fail to start at the call "let go" the referee shall immediately start and count 1–2-3-4-5 and motion the count with his hand, and if at the expiration of the count the dog has failed to start the dog shall be declared the loser. If at any time after starting to scratch the dog stops, the referee shall immediately start the count of 1–2-3–4-5 in as

many seconds and if the dog has not started at the expiration of this count the dog shall be declared the loser (except as provided in Rule 19).

Seventeen.—While one dog is "scratching" the opponent shall hold his dog's head and shoulders fair between his legs just inside his "scratch line."

Eighteen.—Should a dog while "scratching" become confused and sway to either side of a direct line to his opponent, as long as he does not turn his head away from his opponent he is making a fair "scratch."

Nineteen.—Should any outsider attract the dog's attention while "scratching" and the dog stop, or "scratch" the article or object instead of his opponent, the referee shall immediately order the dog "scratched" over.

Twenty.—Should either dog become fanged, the referee shall order a "pick up" and allow the principal to un-fang his dog, then immediately order them to put down two (2) feet apart and give the word "let go." This action does not have any connection with a "turn" or "scratch" and must not be considered so. Principals can un-fang their dogs with their hands without picking them up if the referee so decides.

Twenty-one.—Should a fair "turn" and "pick up" be made and the dogs accidentally get in hold again, the referee shall order them parted and proceed in thirty (30) seconds with the "scratch."

Twenty-two.—Principals shall be allowed to encourage their dogs by voice and actions. Should a principal touch either dog with his hand, foot or any other article while in action the referee shall immediately call a foul and announce his opponent the winner.

Twenty-three.—Principals shall take their hands off their dog fair inside their "scratch line." Should a principal push his dog over his "scratch line" the referee shall immediately call a foul and announce his opponent the winner.

Twenty-four.—Should a principal pick his dog up without being told to by the referee, the referee shall immediately call a foul and announce his opponent the winner.

Twenty-five.—Should a principal leave his corner before the dogs have resumed action, the referee shall immediately call a foul and announce his opponent the winner.

Twenty-six.—Under no circumstances where a match is made and money posted, shall the money be returned without a contest. The principal appearing for the contest shall be declared the winner and receive the "stake" money.

Twenty-seven.—Should interference of any kind prevent a fair decisive

contest, the principals and the referee shall name the next time and place for the contest (within fifteen (15) days). Should the principals and the referee fail to agree upon the future meeting place, it shall then be the duty of the referee to name the time and place and the same referee shall preside over this unfinished contest and the principals and referee shall start this contest with "rule 3."

Twenty-eight—Any person or persons found guilty of doping, faking, poisoning or attempting to dope, fake, poison or damage any dog or dogs, before, during or after the contest, shall forfeit all money, fined $100.00 and be barred from the Pit Bull Terrier Fraternity for a period of three (3) years, and a full report of such action shall be printed two times each year for a period of three (3) years in the June and December issues of the United Kennel Club official Journal, BLOODLINES.

Twenty-nine.—In all recognized contests the decisions of the U. K. C. licensed referees shall be final and all bets shall go as the "main stakes."

Thirty.—The "pit" shall be 16 feet square with sides 2 ½ feet high, with a tight wood floor. A line shall be painted across the center, also a scratch line painted across each principal's corner. To draw this scratch line measure 7 feet out each way from the corner.

Thirty-one.—These rules may be amended or altered by two-thirds vote of the fraternity at any meeting of the fraternity, providing notice of such amendments or alterations and their nature has been given the fraternity at least thirty (30) days previous to such meeting and such alterations and amendments must meet with the approval of the fraternity which are members of the United Kennel Club Registering Offices, before they shall be adopted.

Referees.—Those wishing to be appointed Licensed Referees shall make application to the United Kennel Club Registering Offices, who in turn will refer the application to the committee in charge.

Approved and Adopted
Committee Governing U. K. C. Recognized Pit Contests.
HARRY F. CLARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman.
United Kennel Club Registering Offices,
C. BENNETT, Secretary.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. FIGHTING PETER —(128–960)

Won Over—"PR." DICKIE'S MAJOR —(1396)
At—Lawton, Okla.
Date—November 18, 1923.
Time of Contest—22 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jack H. Meeks, Cyril, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Tom Phipps, Lawton, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—LANGFITT'S BULGER —(134–338)
At—Lawton, Okla.
Date—February 3, 1924.
Time of Contest—22 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jack H. Meeks, Cyril, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Tom Phipps, Lawton, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—DAVIS BEN—(103–735)
At—Near Cyril. Okla.
Date—October 5, 1924.
Time of Contest—53 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jack H. Meeks, Cyril, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Art. Nemechek, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

CHAMPION FIGHTING PETER Received the Degree of Champion October 14. 1924.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. PETERSON'S BLACK JACK, JR. —(107–183)

Won Over—TRINTHAM'S JERRY—(111–908)
At—Hobart, Okla.
Date—November 30, 1924.
Time of Contest—32 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jack H. Meeks, Cyril, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Tom Phipps, Lawton, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—MEEK'S FLASH—(118–461)
At—Cyril, Okla.
Date—February 8, 1925.
Time of Contest—28 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—O. G. Hodges, Kingfisher. Okla.
Licensed Referee—Tom Phipps, Lawton, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over "PR." BARNEY GOOGLE-G — (3615)
At—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Date—Otcober 26, 1925.
Time of Contest—17 Minutes, 20 Seconds.
Official Timekeeper—Joe Gallahger, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Art. Nemechek, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

CHAMPION PETERSON'S BLACK JACK, JR., Received the Degree of Champion November 17, 1925.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. CULLEN'S BARNEY —(127–329)

Won Over—TEXAS RANGER—(132–797)
At— West Frankfort, 111.
Date—February 22, 1925.
Time of Contest—42 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Mike Irvin, West Frankfort, 111.
Licensed Referee—W. E. Hindman, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—"PR." RICE'S JOKER—(3240)
At—West Frankfort, 111.
Date—April 5, 1925.
Time of Contest—1 Hour, 5 Minutes
Official Timekeeper—Job Smith, West Frankfort, 111.
Licensed Referee—W. E. Hindman, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—TUDOR'S WICKED MIKE—(119–732)
At—Harrisburg, 111.

Date—November 8, 1925.
Time of Contest—48 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Job Smith, West Frankfort, 111.
Licensed Referee—W. E. Hindman, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

CHAMPION CULLEN'S BARNEY Received the Degree of Champion November 14, 1925.

Won Over—WILLIS' PRINCE—(157–179)
At—Harrisburg, 111.
Date—February 28, 1926.
Time of Contest—1 Hour, 18 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—W. E. Hindman, Harrisburg, 111.
Licensed Referee—Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

CH. CULLEN'S BARNEY Lost to Ch. Ora Thomas (158–916)

December 5, 1926, at Johnston City, 111., in 46 minutes.

Timekeeper, F. B. Lingo, St. Louis, Mo.; Referee, Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. CANFIELD'S ORA THOMAS —(158–916)

Won Over—DOUGLAS' SPIKE — (159–187)
At—Harrisburg, 111.
Date—March 7, 1926.
Time of Contest—15 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Job Smith, West Frankfort, 111.
Licensed Referee—Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—GLEN YOUNG—(128–221)
At—Harrisburg, 111.
Date—April 6, 1926.
Time of Contest—24 Minutes, 3 Seconds.
Official Timekeeper—Job Smith, West Frankfort, 111.
Licensed Referee—Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—CH. CULLEN'S BARNEY—(127–329)

At—Johnston City, 111.
Date—December 5, 1926.
Time of Contest—46 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—F. B. Lingo, St. Louis, Mo.
Licensed Referee—Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

CH. CANFIELD'S ORA THOMAS Received the Degree of Champion December 11, 1926.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

Name Change to CH. McDEVTTT'S JACK DELANEY, March 10. 1928.
Won Over—PRICE'S BUTCHER BOY—(167–622)
At—Evansville, Ind.
Date—April 15, 1928.
Time of Contest—38 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Elmer Harris, Louisville, Ky.
Licensed Referee—G. H. Shuart, Cleveland, Ohio.
Points Allowed—35.

CH. McDEVITT'S JACK DELANEY Lost to CH. "PR." TUDOR'S TOBY (2123) June 17, 1928, at St. Louis, Mo., in 21 Minutes. Timekeeper, Ben West; Referee, Dock Price, Harrisburg, 111.

Name Change to CH. CANFIELD'S OR A. THOMAS, January 16, 1929.
Won Best of Breed at Evansville, Ind., January 22–24, 1929. Judges—H. O. Heacock, Winslow, Ind; J. Wesley Hoar, East St. Louis, 111.
Points Allowed—20.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

"PR." CH. TUDOR'S TOBY — (2123)

Won Over—"Joe"— (120–936)
At—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Date—March 6, 1927.
Time of Contest—1 Hour.
Official Timekeeper—Earl Tudor, Hobart, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Roy Aubrey, Wewoka, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—MAYHALL'S ROAMER, JR.—(173–733)

At—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Date—May 7, 1927.
Time of Contest—31 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—C. E. Laxton, Harrisburg. 111.
Licensed Referee—G. C. Pendleton, St. Louis, Mo.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—CH. McDEVITT'S JACK DELANEY—(158–916)
At—St. Louis, Mo.
Date—June 17, 1928;
Time of Contest—21 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Ben West.
Licensed Referee— Dock Price, Owensboro, Ky.
Points Allowed—35.

"PR." CHAMPION TUDOR'S TOBY Received the Degree of Champion June 25, 1928.

Name Change to "PR." CH. EVIN'S TOBY, September 29, 1928.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. BILLY SUNDAYS—(183–008)

Won Over—NOLEN'S JIGGS—(183–530)
At—St. Louis Mo.
Date—December 15, 1929.
Time of Contest—38 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—G. H. Shuart, South Euclid, Ohio.
Licensed Referee—-G.H.Shuart, South Euclid, Ohio.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—CLARK'S SANDY—(141–758)
At—St. Louis Mo.
Date—November 2, 1930.
Time of Contest—1 Hour, 15 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—G. F. Lyerla, East St. Louis, 111.
Licensed Referee—G. F. Lyerla, East St. Louis, 111.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—ANDERSON'S KAGER —(198–738)
At—St. Louis Mo.

Date—December 11, 1932.
Time of Contest—38 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Vern Housley, St. Louis, Mo.
Licensed Referee—Vern Housley, St. Louis, Mo.
Points Allowed—35.

CHAMPION BILLY SUNDAY S Received the Degree of Champion December 21, 1932.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

"PR." CHAMPION BRINDLE JACK—(27667)

Won Over—DERRICK'S BAD BOY—(207–901)
At—Mountain View, Okla.
Date—February 11, 1934.
Time of Contest—23 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Marion Needham, Ringling, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Jim Moore, Mountain View, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—"PR." JACK JOHNSON G—(25573)
At—Mountain View, Okla.
Date—May 22, 1934.
Time of Contest—11 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jim Moore, Mountain View, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Jim Moore, Mountain View, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—JOHNSON'S BAD BOY—(216–838)
At—Mountain View, Okla.
Date—September 9, 1934.
Time of Contest—42 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Marion Needham, Mountain View, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Jim Moore, Mountain View, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

"PR." CHAMPION BRINDLE JACK Received the Degree of Champion September 14, 1934.

CHAMPION OF RECORD

CH. DEWEE'S SPIDER —(216–594)

Won Over—BILLY SUNDAY, JR.—(212–289)
At—Hobart, Okla.
Date—March 4, 1934.
Time of Contest—32 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jim Williams, Mountain View, Okla.
Licensed Referee—Joe Peace.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—"PR." MOORE'S JIGGS —(31907)
At—Hobart, Okla.
Date—September 23, 1934.
Time of Contest—17 Minutes.
Official Timekeeper—Jim Williams, Mountain View. Okla.
Licensed Referee—Jim Williams, Mountain View, Okla.
Points Allowed—35.

Won Over—COLBY'S GULLY — (227–121)
At—Exeter, Calif.
Date—April 28, 1935.
Time of Contest—35 Minutes, 22 Seconds.
Official Timekeeper—Sattie Lane. Exeter, Calif.
Licensed Referee—John Martin, Sacramento. Calif.
Points Allowed—35.

CHAMPION DEWEE'S SPIDER Received the Degree of Champion May 3, 1935.

States Requiring Veterinarian's Certificate of Health Before Entering

Alabama	North Dakota
Arizona	Oregon
Florida	Rhode Island
Idaho	Texas
Illinois	Washington
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	Wyoming

The territory of Hawaii requires that all dogs must be kept in quarantine for 120 and not to exceed 180 days. The quarantine quarters to be selected by the authorities.

Note: This list is subject to change without notice.

Suggestions on Shipping a Dog

When faced by the problem of shipping his dog to some distant point, the pet owner may worry a bit, fearing that the animal will pass through unsympathetic hands and receive little attention en route. But the dog breeder, who is quite accustomed to canine transportation has no such uncertainty or doubt.

In fact, the question never enters his mind. He has had experience with express service and is confident of its ability to give dogs, large or small, a fast comfortable ride with complete safety, to any city or town in the United States and Canada.

In fact, by express is the only practical way to ship a dog, when the owner or breeder cannot accompany it. A motorist can, of course, put his dog in the car, but if the animal is of a nervous or restless temperament, it is liable to bother the driver all the way. Dogs are not allowed in the passenger cars on trains and while the owmer can put it in the baggage car, it becomes necessary to arrange for checking before the start and after the end of the trip. Dogs are not allowed on airplanes, even on leash.

By using express service, all these inconveniences are avoided, and there is the additional advantage of having the dog picked up at the point of origin and delivered to the addressee at destination without extra expense.

There is probably hardly a canine species of any kind, from bulldogs to mastiffs, which has not been handled by the Railway Express Agency; it is hardly possible to estimate accurately the tens of thousands of animals it moves daily between its 23,000 express offices. Both by experience and inclination, express employes are fond of dogs and, in fact, a great many have such pets of their own. If it were not for specific instructions to adhere strictly to the shipper's directions for feeding, they would be more liable to be indulgent than otherwise.

Of course, all dogs must be crated for shipment and therein the owner can do much to guarantee a comfortable trip for his pet. "Don't ship a$100 dog in a ten-cent box" is the advice of the express company, which urges simply a well constructed crate, large enough to allow the dog to stand erect, turn about or stretch.

It should be designed with due consideration for ventilation at or near the top on more than one side, so that it will be airy in summer and comfortable in cold weather. The door should be of good size, with hinges, hasp and snap hook, unlocked, so that should it be necessary in transit, the dog can be let out

on leash for airing or exercise. Straw, hay or other soft material is recommended for bedding.

The question of proper food is left to the dog's owner. Ordinary biscuit for grown dogs or puppy biscuit for the young is usually sufficient, attached in a bag outside the crate. Any special feed must be provided and instructions given for the time for feeding. A water can of sufficient size should be securely fastened in a position accessible to the dog and yet at a point where it can be filled from the outside, without the danger of spilling water on the floor.

Among the suggested directions to be given on dog shipments is the animal's name. Where any caution is required, such as "This dog will bite," it should likewise be marked on the crate. The address should be marked in two places, giving name, street address and state, of both shipper and consignee.

It is also well to send advice by mail to the consignee in advance, stating date of shipment and probable arrival at destination, so that delivery can be effected immediately. Express employes often go out of their way to see that no time is lost after a dog arrives before he is put in the hands to whom it has been addressed.

When planning such a shipment, it is advisable to consult the local express agent as to when the animal should be ready to go forward for proper train connections, so that it will not become unnecessarily excited or nervous as it starts out. Experience shows that dogs travel as comfortably by express as human beings do by train, especially when their movement is safeguarded all the way by express employes, who know how to take care of them on all stages of the journey.

This photo of an 11-week-old American Pit Bull Terrier pup was taken just after it had traveled a distance of over 3,000 miles by Railway Express. Note the condition of the pup after its journey.

Cropping the Ears

The cropping of dogs' ears is prohibited by the laws in some states. A heavy fine is imposed on anyone convicted of doing so. Some states even prohibit anyone owning a dog with cropped ears. For example, a fancier in one of the eastern states was hailed into court for having in his possession a dog with cropped ears. It was not until he had gone to the expense of getting a lawyer and proving that he had purchased the dog from a breeder in a state that had no law enforcing the cropping of ears, that the charges were dropped.

It is not advisable for breeders to crop the ears of the American Pit Bull Terrier, because many prospective buyers prefer the natural ear and will not buy a dog or pup with cropped ears. It is not practical to crop the ears of the fighting dog, because it leaves too much of the inside exposed which may prove fatal to the dog in combat. Since the standard for the breed does not compel the ear to be cropped, we do not encourage it.

However, for those who have a fancy for cropped ears a few hints and methods for cropping are given as follows: The best time to crop the ears on a pup is from four to eight months. Within this time the ears will attain their natural posture, giving a better idea of the style most suitable for the dog. They will be much more firm and strong than the ears of a younger pup. If possible give an anaesthetic, getting advice on using it from a veterinary. If you crop the ears in the summertime, be sure to keep your pup in quarters free from flies. If this precaution is used the ears will heal up quicker, because if the flies bother the pup he is liable to ruin the job by trying to rid himself of the flies that get on his sore ears.

The easiest way to crop the ears is to get a board 5 feet long and 18 inches wide. Make a hole 41/2 inches in diameter in the middle of the board six inches in from one end. Nail this board firm to any cast-off table, wooden packing case or better still, make a frame especially for the cropping board. Be sure the hole protrudes out over the frame or whatever the cropping board is attached to. Use your own judgment about the height you want it. Take five strips of cloth (similar to bed sheeting) one yard long and four inches wide. Make a slip loop and adjust it just above the dew claws on all four feet. Stretch the pup out in length as much as possible and nail the strips to the cropping board. Take the strip you have left and make a slip loop over the pup's muzzle just below his eyes. Cross it under his throat. Bring it up and tie it fairly tight on the back of his neck. Put his nose down through the hole. Have some one stand alongside to

hold his head down firm in the hole. Get in front of the pup and hold his ears straight up, pulling the ears together over his head. Hold both ears with the left hand, taking a pair of sharp scissors and snip both ears evenly about the height you want them, preferably one and one-half to two inches up from the head. Let one ear go. Then cut down diagonally from the place where you snipped, about two-thirds of the way. Then start from the bottom, keeping in line with the ear partially cut and go up to where you left off. Have a basin of warm water with a strong solution of Hexol or any other disinfectant in it within your reach. Take some cotton and wash the ear off. Trim off any ragged edges. Pinch the ear, where any blood spurts, with your finger tips. Then perform the same operation on the other ear. Wash both ears good with the disinfectant and cut your pup loose. Put him in clean quarters and leave him alone. Look in every half hour for a couple of hours to see that he is not bleeding too freely. If he is, pinch the ear where it is spurging out to stop the flow of blood. Do not wash the ears any more, but put some carbolated vaseline on the next day and every day for a week. Scabs will form and drop off until finally the ear will be well. If you notice any adhesions forming, pull on the ears to take them out. This prevents the ear from healing up with kinks in it and helps the ear to stand erect.

In cropping ears I have found that by putting wads of cotton inside the ear it prevents the blood from getting too far inside the ear which is very irritable for the pup.

By all means do not get excited or nervous while cropping ears. It does no good and may be the cause of ruining a good job. Your pup will not die from the operation. There is no age limit in cropping dogs' ears, but it is not advisable to crop a grown dog's ears unless they have been torn, cut, or injured.

Technical Terms as Applied to Dogs

COURTESY OF

PAUL L. BRAZELTON

APPLE-HEADED: Skull round instead of flat on top.

BAT EARS: Large, erect ears with rounded tops.

BLAZE: A white mark on the face.

BRISKET: The part of the body between the chest and neck. Front part of chest

BUTTERFLY-NOSE: A spotted nose.

BUTTON-EAR: An ear which falls over in front, concealing the inside.

BURR: The inside of the ears.

BREECHING: The tan-colored hairs on the back of the thighs of a black-and-tan dog.

BEEFY: Big beefy hind quarters.

CAT-FOOT: A short round foot, with the knuckles high and well developed; like a cat's, short, round and compact.

CHEST: The chest of a dog must not be confused with the brisket; the breast or chest extends between the forelegs from the brisket to the belly.

CHEEKY: When the cheek bumps are strongly defined; thick in cheek.

COBBY: Well-ribbed up; short and compact.

CLODDY or COBBY: Thick-set, short-coupled, and low in stature.

COUPLINGS: The length or space between the tops of shoulder blades and tops of hip joints, or huckle-bones. A dog is accordingly spoken of as long or short "in the couplings."

COW-HOCKED: The hocks turning inward; hocks that turn in, like those of a cow.

CUSHION: Fullness in the top lips.

CHARACTER: The combination of points contributing to the make-up and giving to a dog that which is desired in his particular variety.

CORKYS: Compact and active-looking; springy and lively in action.

DEW-CLAWS: The extra claws found occasionally on the legs of all breeds; the superfluous claw inside the hind-leg just above the foot.

DUDLEY NOSE: A flesh-colored nose.

DOMED SKULL: Round skull.

DEEP IN BRISKET: Deep in chest; deep from withers to point where chest and brisket meet.

ELBOW: The joint at top of forearm.

EXPRESSION: The expression of a dog is largely but not wholly determined by the size, angular position, and degree of prominence of the eye.

FLEWS: The chops, or overhanging lips of the upper jaw.

FOREARM: This makes the principal length of the foreleg and extends from elbow to pastern.

FROG-FACE or DOWN-FACE: Nose not receding.

FLAT-SIDED: Flat in ribs; opposite of well-ribbed up.

GRIZZLE: A bluish-grey color.

HARE-FOOT: Foot like that of a hare, long and narrow.

HOCKS: The lower joint of hind *leg*.

HEIGHT: The height a dog is measured at the shoulder, bending the head gently down. The proper method is to place the dog on level ground close by a wall, lay a flat rule across the shoulders so as to touch the wall, then measure to the point touched by the rule.

HUCKLE BONES: Tops of hip joints.

KNEE: The joints attaching the fore-pasterns and the forearm.

KINK TAIL: A tail with a single break or kink in it.

LEATHER: The ears, i. e., the loose visible part of them.

LAYBACK: Receding nose.

LOINS: That part of the anatomy of the dog between the last rib and hind quarters.

LONG IN FLANK: Long in back and loins.

LUMBER: Superfluous flesh.

OVERSHOT: The upper teeth projecting over the lower. This fault in excess makes a dog pig-jawed (see below). The top jaw protruding beyond the lower jaw.

OUT AT SHOULDER: Shoulders set on outside.

OUT AT ELBOWS: Elbows turning out.

PASTERN: The lowest section of the leg, below the knee or hock respectively, usually only applied to those joints of front legs.

PIG-JAWED: The upper jaw protruding over the lower, so that the upper incisor teeth are in advance of the lower; an exaggeration of an overshot jaw.

PRICK EAR (See Tulip-ear): An erect ear; not turned down or folded.

PAD: The under portion or sole of the foot.

ROSE-EAR: An ear of which the tip turns backward and downward, so as to disclose the inside of the ear.

RACY: Slight in build and leggy.
SEPTUM: The division between the nostrils.
SHOULDERS: Top of the shoulder-blades, the point at which the height of the dog is measured.
SPLAY-FOOT: A flat, awkward foot, usually turned outward; and the opposite of "Cat-foot."
STERN: The tail.
STIFLE-JOINTS: Stifles. The joints of hind legs, next above the hocks.
STOP: The indentation across the skull between the nose and eyes. The step or indentation between the forehead and nose.
SNIPY: Too pointed in muzzle.
SEMI-PRICK EAR: An erect ear of which the end falls over forward.
SICKLE-TAIL: A tail forming a semi-circle like a sickle.
SHORT-COUPLED: Short in back and loins.
SHELLY: Too narrow and light in body.
STYLE: Showy, spirited, or gay demeanor.
SECOND THIGH: The leg-bone between stifle-joint and hock.
TULIP-EAR: An upright or prick ear.
THROATINESS: Overmuch loose skin or flesh under throat.
TRI-COLOR: Black, tan and white.
TIMBER: Bone.
UPRIGHT SHOULDERS: Shoulders that are set in an upright instead of an oblique position, not laid back.
VENT: The tan-colored hair below root of tail.
WALL-EYE: A blue mottled eye.
WRINKLE: Loose-folding skin over the skull.
WHEATEN: Pale yellowish color.
WITHERS: Shoulders.

CONDITIONING CHART

No. of Training Days	Roadwork		Millwork		Feeding		Weight
	Miles		Time		Amount		
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1							
2							
3							
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27							

STUD SERVICE CHART

Name of Dam	U.K.C. No.	Owner	Name of Sire	U.K.C. No.	Date Bred	Stud Service Fee

BREEDING CHART

Name of Dam	U.K.C. No.	Date Bred	Name of Sire	U.K.C. No.	Date Due	Results	
						Males	Females

WHELPING CHART

Courtesy of PAUL L. BRAZETON

BRED JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																														APRIL		
DUE MAR.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
BRED FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	MAY		
DUE APR.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2				
BRED MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																JUNE
DUE MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
BRED APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
																															JULY	
DUE JUNE	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2		
BRED MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																AUG.
DUE JULY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
BRED JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
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DUE AUG.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1		
BRED JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																OCT.
DUE SEPT.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
BRED AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																NOV.
DUE OCT.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
BRED SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
																																DEC.
DUE NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
BRED OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																JAN.
DUE DEC.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	
BRED NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
																																FEB.
DUE JAN.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1		
BRED DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																																MARCH
DUE FEB.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	

AMERICAN (PIT) BULL TERRIER

Extraordinary

Mitchell's

Firecracker

U. K. C. No. 225075

Out of the South comes another crimson tide. This time to invade the East. It is none other than that—

BURNING HELL FIRECRACKER

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